INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 162-- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JULY 10 1929 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BETWEEN DEVIL AND DEEP SEA

Labour Party Unable to Carry Out Professions in Practice

MR WEDGWOOD BENN AS MINISTER ACTS AS AN IMPERIALIST

LONDON, June 27.
(By Air Mail).

"The question of questions which is of considerable interest to India," says the London Correspondent of the Free Press of India, is as to what will be the attitude of the Labour Government towards the Indian problem. The Labour Government will not risk its tenure on the Indian question. And the weeks that have passed only confirm this conclusion.

THE MEERUT TRIAL A LIVE ISSUE.

Clear indications are also available of the working of the mind of the Labour Party in the conversations that have been carried behind the scenes in regard to India. The outstanding Indian question which is agitating the rank and file in the Labour movement is the Meerut prosecution. The fact that those arrested include three British subjects who have claims on the Labour Party has made the Meerut prosecution a live issue.

At a meeting of the Manchester and Salsford Trades Council, the mother of Mr. Hutchinson appeared and got a resolution passed demanding the release of the Meerut prisoners. The resolution was contested and the voting was 46 to 20. The Chairman tried to dissuade the meeting from carrying the resolution, that it was a Communist move to embarrass the Labour Government, but his was a voice in the wilderness.

CONFRONTED WITH HIS OWN UTTERANCES.

In the meanwhile, the Conservative press are making the utmost capital of the embarrassment of the Labour Government over the Meerut prosecutions. In an editorial, the "Daily Mail" quotes Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's declaration of 6th April at Leicester that 'by hook or crook, diplomatic resolutions should be established with Russia' and asks why the Labour Government has as yet taken no definite steps towards that end and also how the Labour Government proposes to reconcile the recognition of Russia with the continuanc of the Meerut prosecutions. The paper of course draws the conclusion that what the Labour Government should do is to postpone recognition of Russia until the Meerut prosecutions are over.

EMBARRASSING TO BOTH.

The Labour Government, it has been ascertained, will not take on itself the responsibility of advising the Government of India to withdraw the prosecutions. And it is very unlikely that the Government of India will enter on such a step on their own initiative in generous recognition of the embarrassment of the Labour Government by the prosecution. The Government of India have staked their prestige a good deal on the successful conduct of the Meerut prosecutions.

BETWEEN TWO EVILS.

The result is that the Labour Government have to choose between two evils. They can either order the withdrawal of the prosecutions and boldly face the Opposition and possibly be thrown out of office or continue the prosecutions and postpone recognition and incur the odium of going back on their own declared policy in regard to Russia. It is too early to forecast as to what the Labour Government will do. Really speaking, the last word does not lie with the Labour Government as much as with the Opposition on the one hand and the Russian Government on the other. As

(Continued on page 7,

CONGRESSMEN IN LEGISLATURES

No Interference from Working Committee

C. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S OPINION

AMRAOTI, July 9.

The Provincial Congress Committee passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the steps proposed to be adopted by the Congress Party in the Legislatures were not in the best interests of the country and recommending to the All India Congress Committee to authorise Congress parties in the Legislatures to frame their own policy and determine their own attitude without being fettered by the mandates of the Working Committee.

The names suggested for the presidentship of the Lahore Congress are Dr. Moonje, Mr. Kelkar and Vallabhbhai Patel.—A. P.

PREPARE FOR STRUGGLE OF SWARAJ

SUBHAS BOSE'S APPEAL TO COUNTRYMEN

CALCUTTA, July 8.

Presiding over the Jessore District Conference, Hr. Subhas Bose asked the people to remember the resolution passed by the Calcutta Congress to resort to Non-co-operation unless the Nehru Report was accepted by the British Parliament. There was

BID FOR THRONE

Nadir Khan Gives Up Struggle

PESHAWAR, July 9.

News is going round in Peshawar to-day that General Nadir Khan has given up the struggle for Kabul's throne and may turn up at Parachinar any day. This has, however, not been confirmed from other sources.—Free Press.

LACK OF FUNDS

PESHAWAR, July 9.

According to an unconfirmed report, General Nadir Khan and his two brothers tired of getting sufficient money to carry on successfully a 'campaign against Baccha-e-Saqqa are demobilising their forces and may shortly be returning to India.—Free Press.

AMANULLAH'S DECISION TO SETTLE DOWN IN ITALY

WAS SHELTER REFUSED BY BRITAIN

LONDON, July 8.

Prominent publicity is given in the British press to King Amanullah's arrival at Marseilles *en route* to Italy. Speculations are rife as to the future programme of Amanullah. Certain circles find it difficult to believe that Amanullah has irrevocably reconciled himself to the loss of the rulership of Afghanistan. Sceptics, however, have been told through the columns of the "Daily News" on the authority of Amanullah himself that his intentions are certainly in the direction of settling down as a private individual and not as one who is still interested in the rise and fall of the fortunes of Afghanistan. To a representative of the "Daily News" who besieged him at Marseilles, Amanullah said that he has sufficient money to support him until he found employment. He was proceeding to Rome because Signor Mussolini cabled the invitation. This last statement has set many people to ask if Britain refused shelter but no information is available.—Free Press Beam Service.

REGULATION 3 OF 1818

41 Persons under its spell!

MR. BENN UNABLE TO SUGGEST ALTERNATIVE

LONDON, July 8.

In the House of Commons, replying to three questions, Mr. Wedgwood Benn stated that no person was at present detained or had his movements restricted under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1925. 41 persons were detained or had their movements restricted, under Regulation Three of 1818, namely, twelve Kachins for complicity in an attack on the Triangle Expedition of 1927, 25 Afghan refugees and three ex-Mahrarajahs.

Mr. Been explained that in the majority of cases, action could not be pursued under the ordinary Indian criminal law. He was at present to unable to suggest an alternative or better methods of enabling the Governments in India to meet cases of the character for which special measures had been designed.—Reuter.

STALIN ANXIOUS FOR TROTSKY'S RETURN

BRITISH PRESS REPORTS

LONDON, July 8.

The Riga correspondents of the British Press are very active just now with one story after another regarding developments in Russian politics. The lacest story to be retailed by the Riga correspon-

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THE MEERUT TRIAL

HEARING ADJOURNED TILL 15TH

MEERUT, July 9.

The hearing of the Meerut Conspiracy case was fixed to be resumed to-day; but as the transfer application in the Allahabad High Court is still pending, the hearing of the case has been further adjourned till July 15, subject to the disposal of the Transfer application by the High Court.

Mr. Langford James, special Public Prosecutor and his assistant counsel, Mr. J. P. Mittra will start for Allahabad this afternoon.—Free Press.

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dent of the "Morning Post" is that a sister of M. Trotsky is carrying on negotiations with a view to bring union between M. Trotsky and M. Stalin. M. Stalin. says the Riga corerspondent, is fearing growth of indiscipline in the army and is anxious for M. Trotsky's return.—Free Press Beam Service.

RHINELAND EVACUATION

A MISTAKEN NOTION

LONDON, July 8.

In the Commons at question time Mr. Henderson said that it would be one of the tasks of the international Conference which would meet in the near future to determine the exact date of complete and simultaneous evacuation of the Rhineland.

Replying to a supplementary question Mr. Henderson said that the question to some extent was bound up with reparations, but it would be a great mistake to conclude that there would be no evacuation until the reparations question was settled.—Reuter.

MAYO IN LONDON

LONDON, July 8.

It is noteworthy, says a London correspondent of the Free Press of India, that the author of the "Mother India" is once again in England. She is just now in London. She is evidently on a business visit. It is however, ascertained that Miss Katherine Mayo's second book "Slaves of Gods" has fallen flat and reduced her prestige as an effective propagandist. "Mother India" also has stopped attracting. It is likely that a new plan of campaign is under contemplation. Miss Mayo is meeting on Wedesday the Junior International Women's Service Club.—Free Press Beam Service.

MADRAS GOVT'S. RECOMMENDATIONS

Fully Accepted by Central Committee

RECONSIDERATION AT FINAL MEETING

LONDON, July 8.

The Indian Central Committee, which since its first meeting in London last month, was exclusively occupied in considering the Madras Government's memorandum to the Statutory Committee, has now completed this task. It is understood that it found the Madras proposals on the whole more advanced in Indian interests than those of any other Province. The Committee received the Madras recommendations very favourably, and, except for one or two changes, it has substantially accepted the whole of them. The Madras recommendations have still to be reconsidered at the final meeting before being placed before the Statutory Commission. The questions dealt with relate to electorates, constituencies, depressed classes, representation of Mohammedans and other minorities and the constitution of the Executive Council.

The Committee which sits thrice weekly by itself and twice jointly with the Statutory Commission will next consider the constitution of the Central Government. It is expected this will occupy the Committee at least a week. The remainder of the programme will involve discussions for a further fortnight It is hoped that the Committee will be able to adjourn before the holidays beginning in August. The Committee's procedure is for the Chairman to draw up proposals and place these before each meeting. They will then be discussed and accepted or rejected by the Committee as a whole.—Reuter.

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OPPOSITION LEADER

Does Baldwin Think of Retiring

LONDON, July 8.

Is Mr. Baldwin convinced that the days of Conservative rule are over or is it that he has decided that in Parliament which he dominated as Premier he shall continue as Opposition leader. Reports are widely current that Mr. Neville Chamberlain is mentioned as the titular successor to Mr. Baldwin when the question arose of electing a successor to Mr. Baldwin and under what circumstances, it is not yet clear.—Free Press Beam Service.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN PALESTINE

NON-CO-OPERATION OF ARABS LESSENING

LONDON, July 8.

The report on the working of the Palestine mandate says that the non-co-operation of Arabs is lessening.—Free Press Beam Service.

CONTROL OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF ADEN

BILL INTRODUCED IN COMMONS

LONDON, July 8

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Wedgwood Benn introduced the Government of India (Aden) Bill to enable the Superintendent's direction or control of the Military Government of Aden to be transferred to such person or authority as the Order in Council may direct.—Reuter.

UNLAWFUL DETENTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

ALLEGATION OF KEEPING "BY FORCE"

DELHI, July 9

The Secretary and Manager of Indraprāstha Widows Ashram have been arrested by the police for unlawful detention of women and minor girls. The police took all the inmates, about ten women and girls in their custody.

The accused have been released on bail. It is alleged that the women and girls have made a statement to the police saying that they were being kept by force.—Free Press.

SHADOWED BY C. I. D.

Gandhiji Chased Like an Absconder

NEW DELHI, July 6.

Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant, leader of the Swaraj Party in the U. P. Council, in a statement to the Press speaks about the success of the three weeks' tour of Mahatma Gandhi in Kumaon, and says in the midst of a crowded programme he was able to take a week's rest there. But for the tragic accident at Almora the tour was highly successful. A splendid reception was accorded to him at every place he visited. The collections in the districts of Naini Tal and Almora came to about Rs. 22,500.

Referring to the attention which the C. I. D. bestowed on Mahatma Gandhi during this tour, he says inspite of the U. P. Government's emphatic and solemn declarations that their C. I. D. have nothing to do with politicians, Mahatma Gandhi was shadowed by them everywhere and even while he was resting at Kausanie. This most unflinching votary of truth and non-violence was pursued as though he was a mere prisoner and chased like an absconder. Their car was always on his heels and often intervened between him and other members of his party. The "Leader"

Jain Dispute before Privy Council

DIGAMBARIS APPEAL DISMISSED WITH COSTS

LONDON, July 9

The Privy Council dismissed with costs the appeal of the Jain sect of Digambaris against the Judgment adverse to their claim to idol in Jain temple at Shirpur. The respondents were Swetambari sect whose idols are draped and decorated while Digambari idols are unclad. —Reuter.

King's Health

It is officially stated at the Buckingham Palace that there is nothing to report with regard to the King's condition. His Majesty rose at usual hour and carried out his normal routine work in the morning.

KING TAKES HIS USUAL WALK

LONDON, July 8.

The King took his usual walk in the grounds of Buckingham Palace, to-day, notwithstanding [illegible] temperature.—Reuter.

TEMPTING PRIZE FOR NEW TYPE OF CHARKHA

Mahatmaji To Offer Rs. 1 Lakh

AHMEDABAD July 9

It is expected that Gandhiji will shortly announce a prize of Rs. 1 lakh for a new type of Charkha.—A. P.

SAFEGUARDING DUTIES

Bold Stand of Labour Govt.

DECLINE TO PLEDGE THEMSELVES FOR THEIR CONTINUANCE

LONDON, July 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. William Graham, President of the Board of Trade, replying to the Conservative amendment to the Address moved by Rt. Hon. Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister, declined to go beyond Mr. MacDonald's statement of policy as regards safeguarding namely, that Government could not pledge themselves that they would allow safeguarding duties to continue until the dates of their expiration, but Government would take account of all circumstances including the revenue and effect on the industry. He could not give the slightest guarantee that a substantial notice would be given before termination of any of the duties. The Labour Party was always opposed to the safeguarding duties and there had, therefore, bten very ample notice of their views.—Reuter.

LABOUR M. P.'s BOMBARDED WITH LETTERS

Meerut Prosecutions in the Forefront of British Politics

FRIENDS OF INDIA ANXIOUS TO FULFILL THEIR OBLIGATIONS

LONDON, June 27.
(By Air Mail.)

The Meerut prosecutions are very much in the forefront. The members of Parliament are regularly bombarded with letters from their constituents to see that the Indian workers' organisations are not persecuted in their legitimate workers' activities.

Some Members of Parliament have sent replies to letters to them on the Meerut prosecutions which make instructive reading and throw light on the various shades of embarrassments which many a friend of India who is now returned as Labour Member feels in acknowledging and fulfilling the obligations which they owe to India.

SHIFTING RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. Wilfred Wellock wrote: "I am in full sympathy with your aim; but am loathe to take the action you propose until we know the mind of the new Secretary of State on the matter. I am not idle in the matter".

MR. MAXTON'S ANXIETY.

Mr. James Maxton answered: "I have already moved in the matter of the Meerut trials in two directions, with what hope of success I do not know. I want to say, however, that in my view the full recognition of Russia, renewal of full diplomatic trading relations transcends every other lesser consideration".

Major Graham Pole merely says: "I have complete confidence in the Secretary of State and in the Labour Party to see that justice is done in this case."

Mr. Fenner Brockway replied: "I have no objection to its being known that I greatly deplore the arrest and that I am doing what I can to end the persecutions in India or indeed to secure the release of the political prisoners there.

KEEP ON HAMMERING.

The slogan of the friends of Meerut prisoners is: Hammer at your member until he raises the question of the Meerut prisoners.

King's Norton (Birmingham) branch of the Amalgamated Engineers' Union has passed resolution protesting against the Indian arrests as acts of terror and calling on the Trade Union movement to organise protest demonstrations to demand quashing of proceedings by Labour Government.

A MERE EYE-WASH.

Meanwhile it is significant that the severe strictures of the "Daily Herald" on the speech of Mr. Langford James are regarded in Tory circles as mere eye-wash to make Indian people feel that Labour is on their side. According to the Tory press, the essence of "Daily Herald's" comment is not its strieture on Mr. Langford James so much as the recognition that the trials must proceed. It is pointed out that the "Daily Herald" does not even entertain any suggestion of the withdrawal of the prosecutions.—Free Press.

hardly any hope of that expectation being realised.

The speech of the Premier, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, had totally demolished that hope. Mr. Macdonald had asked them to co-operate with the Simon Commission. They could not co-operate with a commission that was appointed to insult Indians. It was, therefore, evident that they would have to launch Non-co-operation and civil disobedience in the new year. This year had been a year of preparation. They must acquire strength for the impending struggle.

Continuing, Sjt. Bose said that the repression which was launched even before the publication of the Simon Report showed the extent of freedom they were going to give us. But they must prepare themselves to get over all the obstacles for Swarap which alone could remove all the miseries and for attainment of Swaraj, they must have Hindu-Moslem Unity, Social regeneration and the upliftment of women.

BOYCOTT THE ONLY WEAPON.

In conclusion, St. Bose asked for men and money for carrying out the Congress programme and urged one and all to boycott foreign cloth through khadi. Boycott alone, the said, could have save us from exploitation of foreigners.—Free Press

THIRD INTERNATIONAL TO ORGANISE ONE DAY'S STRIKE

LONDON, July 8.

According to despatches to the British Press the Third International is organising a one day's strike on August 1st as part of the anti-Imperialist and anti-war demonstrations.—Free Press Beam.

N. Y. COTTON ADVANCE 19 POINTS

—:o:—

ACREAGE 48,457,000

SHORT COVERING AND TRADE BUYING

New York, July 8.

The first cotton report on acreage was issued by the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture showing 48,457,000 acres under cultivation on the 1st July this year which shows an increase of 3.2 per cent. over the last year report of 46,695,000 acres. During the past seasons the revised acreage was as under:—

Season.	Acres.
1929-30	48,457,000
1928-29	46,946,000
1927-28	41,905,000
1926-27	47,087,000
1925-26	46,053,000

As far as the question of acreage is concerned, the world will now be able to calculate the yield on the above figure. This report though apparently slightly bullish because it proved somewhat lower than private estimates, it has got the significance of a large acreage behind it, which gives a thought that with normal weather there will be ample supply of raw cotton. The boll-weevil damage is said to be serious now particularly in Central Texas and other low lands. It must be remembered that last year the boll-weevil damage was 14.1 per cent., in 1927 it was 18.5 per cent. and in 1926 it was 7.1 per cent. The weather continues generally favourable which must be addnig to the crop. Under such a state of affaiffs, fears of serious boll weevil damage are checking any aggressive short selling while favourable weather is discouraging any bull campaign. The opinion seems divided and disturbed conditions of money market is restricting speculative enterprise. It seems to us that the course of the market entirely depends upon weather developments and we see no reason for material rise in the absence of serious weevil damage. However most of the bearish factors are discounted and prefer operating on long side, accepting profits as they accrue.

The New York cotton futures market after fluctuating within a range of 32 points closed at a net rise of 19 to 24 points. The demand was from shorts and spinners.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York:—

New Yory market steady on short covering owing to bullish acreage report.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received

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ASTRAL COTTON CABLE.

As anticipated, Bureau's acreage figures controlled by Saturn. Prices must rise. Advise buying all breaks.

MAMMON.

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the following cables from Liverpool:—

Our travelling man cables from Texas:—Showers have been falling for a week. In many sections very heavy rains fell, boll weevil very destructive in many fields of Central Texas and increasing where showers or continued rains have fallen. Weevil will increase very fast and rain prevents poisoning.

Cocharan Cables:—Showers last week favored weevil increase. Expect heavy depredations about 15th July. From Southern half of Belt there are numerous reports of rapidly increasing infestations and damage.

Acreage less than expected. Market shows resistance despite recent good weather. The most powerful influence on market at present is boll weevil. Already there are reports of weevil damage, which are likely to increase daily, we favour buying.

N. Y. October Highest 18.50; Lowest 18.13; Range 37 points.

N. Y. January Highest 18.65, Lowest 18.33, Range 32 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk Co.:—

"Acreage 48,457,000. While weather favourable, weevil complaints numerous."

Grunning:—"Effect of Bureau report passing off. Our opinion is that market is in a healthy condition. Expect tendency to be upward and would prefer operating on the bull sdie."

From Liverpool:—"Bureau report less favourable than expected, but weather reports favourable. See no cause for an advance."

Reuter:—"Market was firm and fairly active on improved buying influenced by Bureau report construed bullish and trade buying."

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Liverpool, 8-35 p.m.:—"Acreage report as expected. Weevil menace and trade buying may cause temporary advances but with normal weather possibility of very large crop and lower prices."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Acreage construed bullish owing Garside's estimate."

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

"Acreage 48,457,000 slightly below general expectations, but owing to continued favourable weather had little effect."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 8.

October	18.51	+ .20
December	18.71	+ .19
January	18.65	+ .19
March	18.80	+ .21
May	18.84	+ .24
Middling Spot	18.60	+ .25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 8.

July	18.18	+ .08
October	18.33	+ .17
Middling Spot	18.53	+ .14

NEW YORK.

New York, July 8.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).—

October	18.16

New York 12-55 p.m.—

October	18.39
January	18.64

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 8.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	200

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 8.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	4,000
Day's eports to the Continent	19,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 8.

Scinde, Fully Good	...	6.10
Scinde, Fine	.....	6.35
Scinde, Superfine	...	6.60
Bengal, Good	.....	5.85
Bengal, Fully Good		6.10
Bengal, Fine	.....	6.35
Oomra, Good	.....	6.90
Oomra, Fully Good	...	7.20
Oomra, Fine	.....	7.50
Broach, Fully Good	.....	8.20
Broach, Fine	.....	8.45
Broach, Superfine	.....	8.70

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 8.

November	.....	15.30—.10
January	.....	15.55—.12
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	.....	16.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 8.

	Opening	Closing	
July	9.71	9.80	+ .07
August	.....	9.78	+ .07
September	.....	9.76	+ .08
October	9.65	9.73	+ .08
November	.....	9.71	+ .08
December	.....	9.74	+ .08
January	9.65	9.74	+ .08
February	.....	9.75	+ .09
March	9.70	9.79	+ .09
April	.....	9.78	+ .08
May	9.71	9.80	+ .09
June		9.79	+ .09
July	.....	9.78	+ .09
Middling Spot		10.13	—.02

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 8.

Linseed Oil Naked, London cwt. £29/6 July/Aug delivery. Sellers.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London cwt. 29/3 Sept/Dec delivery. Paid.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York July 8

Demand Bills 484.31.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

London, July 8.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton, £8/7/6 July/Aug. s'ment. quoted.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton £17/7/6 July/Aug s'ment. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria ton, £18/15/0 July/Aug s'ment. Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, July 8.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton £18/5/0 July/Aug. s'ment. Sel'lers.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, £18/6/3 Aug/Sept s'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F ton, £17/0/ July/Aug s'ment to Hull. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombty, ton, £19/0/0 July/Aug. s'ment. Sellers'.

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 9.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4/4/11½.

BOMBAY

—:o:—

Bombay, July 9.

The local cotton market opened at Rs. 329/4 for Broach A./M. delivery and ruled quiet for some time with a small turnover. Later on prices improved on buying by Commission houses and jobbers on firm Liverpool cables. the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J./A. 320/4
Broach A.M. 330/12
Oomra July 272/8
Oomra D./J. 291/8
Bengal July 216/8
Bengal D./J. 240/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 9.

July	244.00+4.10
October	222-50+2.20
January	217.20+1.90

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 9.

200 Japan T. and Co. Amraoti 253
100 Gadag 318
300 Do. Burhanpur 344 1/2
200 Do. Khamgaon 252 1/2
200 India Cotton & Co. Harij 180
100 Birla Bros. Jam Jodhpur 249
100 Do. Barwaha 255 1/2
100 Volkart Bros. Wardha 284
100 Do. Bhavnagar 212
100 Do. Saoner 270
200 C. V. Jagjivan Kurudwadi 251 1/2
100 Chachety Thakarshi and Co. Khamgaon 268
100 Do. Banusa 265
100 Do. Akot 270
100 Aboobakar & Co. Ghamgaon 258
100 Do. Shegaon 266
100 Oshman Suleman Broach Yellow 295
200 B. Karsbandas Mitan 229
100 Toyomankwa Kotkapura 280
100 Do. Lasar 249
100 Do. Gadag 317
100 Do. Wun 263
100 Kotak & Co. Malkapur 251
100 Mithabhai Nathu Sangiar 212

DAILY ROOM RATE

—:o:—

Bombay, July 9.

Bengal 239 D./J.
Bengal 215 July.
Broach 329 A./M.
Broach 319 J./M.
Oomra 280 D./J.
Oomra 271 July.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, July 9.

Bengal	230	225	217	210
Sind	235	230	222	215
Punjab	227	222	214	207
Rajputana	230	225	217	210
Broach	334	329	319	314
S. D.	338	333	323	318
P. A.	339	334	324	319
K. V.	332	327	317	312
Dholera	327	322	312	307
Kalajin	331	326	316	311
Cutch	344	339	329	314
Surat	399	394	384	379
Rajpipla	394	389	379	374
Navsari	414	409	399	394
Oomra No. 3	288	283	273	261
C. P. No. 1	313	308	298	286
C. P. No. 2	300	295	285	273

Southern Good Staple Rs. 307
Westerns.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 9.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	This year. 2 Days.	
Khandesh		362,544
Central India		378,879
Barsi and Nagar	4	257,411
Hyderabah-Gaorani		84,822
Berar	42	784,287
Central Provinces	35	389,973
Total Oomras	81	2,257,412
Dholera	1,531	223,630
N.-W. Provinces		61,719
Rajputana	28	48,702
Sind-Punjab	2	132,157
Broach		192,788
Coompta & Dharwar	160	103,971
Westerns-Northerns	421	46,665
Cocoanada		5
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		36,040
Persian		1,682
American		9,364
Egyptian & African	1,075	93,789
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		10
Total	3,298	3,208,024

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 8.
1st Sept. to 4th July

In full-pressed Bales.

	This year. Yesterday.	
Europe	3,992	82
Japan & China	120	1,522,338
Coast Ports	74	18,425
Up-country by Rail		124,289
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		27,630
Total	3,286	2,588,542

WHEAT CHICAGO.

July per bushel Dollars 1.22-3/4 up 1-1/4.

Sept. per bushel Dollars 1.27-1/2 up 1-1/4.

Dec. per bushel Dollars 1.33-1/8 up 1-1/8.

Cable Advice:—

"Showers Canada."

BULLION

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

Bombay, July 9.

SILVER.

London Ready 24/3
London Forward 24/3
China Op. 2/4/8 Clo. 2/4/6
America Cent 52/8
Ready 55/8
Asad Op. 55/8 Clo. 55/5
Sravan 53/4 Clo. 55/
Tejimandi 0/11/ Sravan 1/2/

GOLD.

Ready 21/7/6
Asad 21/7/8
Sravan 21/7/6
N. City 21/12/3
N. Manor 21/10/9

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, July 9.

Linseed September	11	5	9
Linseed May	11	6	0
Wheat September	7	7	0
Wheat May	7	10	3

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 9.

	1928/29
F. P. Bales.	
Receipts to date 8/7/29	9213000
,, Yesterday do.	4000
Exports to date do.	7953000
Stock at Ports 5/7/29	731000
,, Interior Towns do.	277000
,, Liverpool 5/7/29	896000
Visible Supply 5/7/29	2164000
Quantity in Sight do.	15555000

STOCKS AND SHARES

—:o:—

Bombay, July 9.

The market remained closed for forward business. On cash business was done as under:—

E. D. Sassoon As. 7/9, 8
Khatau Rs. 67/8
Tapti Valley Rs. 647/8
C. Provinces Ry. 94/
Union Bank Rs. 3/7, Rs. 3/7/3
Central Bank Rs. 19/12, 20
Vulcan Ince. 6/13
B. B. Petrol 418

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 9.

	Cwts.
Wheat	6,120
Linseed	4,298
Rape, Rai & Mustard-seeds	297
Gingellyseeds	1,482
Groundnuts	3,557
Castorseeds	1,566
Rice	23,800
Myrabollams	759
Cottonseeds	1,942
Mowraseeds	63
Gram	1,172
Joowar	460
Maize	188
Barley	181
Bajree	1,371
Coal	1,251 tons.

SUGAR & WHEAT.

Liverpool, July 8.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Sugar: September 2.15 cents.
Sugar: December 2.27 cents.
Wheat: July 1.19-3/4 dollars.
Wheat: September 1.25-1/8 dollars.

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 8.

Silver.—India small buyers. Small business. Market is quiet

Spot 24 3/16.
Forward 24 3/16.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 8.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 16 1/2.

LONDON METALS.

London, July 8.

Copper, Braziers, £95 1/2.
Yellow Metal £74.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £23.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13 1/2.
Tin, English Ingots, £205 1/4.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 8.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. cargoes 44/3 July s'ment. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 63½ lb, cargoes 44/3 July/Aug s'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 45/9 Afloat paid and Sellers.

Wheat, Choice, White, Karachi, Parcels, Not quoted.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 8.

Smoked, Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot 11s. 9/16d. buyers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 8.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-5/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Day's Market Loans 4 1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5 3/8 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 Months 5 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months 5 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months 6 1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, July 8.

T.T Berlin on London 2.36 3/4
TT Amsterdam on London 12.07 3/4
T.T Brussels on London 34.91
T.T Madrid on London Closed.
T.T Milan on London 92.72
T.T Berne on London 25.21.
T.T Paris on London 123.97
TT London on Prague 153.93

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 9.

B. C. RATE.—
T T 1/5 3/4.
D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16 Ready.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 Mid-July.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Ready.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 to 20th July.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 3|16 Mail.

NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 919
Banks Buying D D 931
Banks Buying 3 Mos 945

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 124 3/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 122 1/4

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 134 1/2.

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 161 1/2

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8

CROSS RATE.—

New York/London 4.85 9/32 8th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 7/16 9th inst.
Japan/London 1/10 1/8 8th inst.
London/Paris 123.95 8th inst.
London/Belgium 34.910 8th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.21 1/2 8th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 8th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easy.

Gold £4/4/11-1/2 6th inst. £4/4/11-1/2 8th inst.

Silver London Ready 24 3/16 6th inst. 24 3/16 8th inst.

Silver London Forward 24 3/16 6th inst. 24 3/16 8th inst.

Silver New York Ready 52 1/2 6th inst. 52 1/2 8th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 5 3/8 p.c. 6th inst. 5 3/8 p.c. 8th inst.

London Discounts 6 mos 5 5/8 p.c. 6th inst. 5.1/2 p.c. 8th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 p.c.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 2-2-1/2 p.c. Nominal 3 mos 2-3/4 p.c. 6 mos 3-1/2 p.c. 12 mos 4-1/2 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. India small buyers. Small business.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 9.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/5

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931|36 Rs. 91.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90-8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 79/12

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/-

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 91/

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 96/8.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/11

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 102/5

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/6

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/6

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/6

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107-8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 79

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 79

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 79

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108/4

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—16th July settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/4/0 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 102/4/0 5 per cent 1939/44 Rs. 96/8/0

Tone of Market:—Steady, fair inquiry new loans.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 9.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £19-3/8.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £129 1/2.

National Bank £50

Eastern Bank £6 3/4.

Funding Loan 4 p. c. £86 1/4.

Conversion Loan £76,

Indian Loan 5½ p c. £100.

Rupee Paper 3½ p. c £50.

Indian Stock 3 p. c Sterling Loan £56 1/2.

Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan £66 1/8.

Consols £54 3/4.

War Loan 5 per cent £100 7/8

Victory Bonds 4 p.c £91 1/2.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 8.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.)

July close at 8s. 11d. —4d.

Oct. close at 9s. 3d. —3-1/2d.

Dec. close at 9s. 5-7/8d. —3-1/2d.

TOPICS IN COTTON MARKETS

By Jack-of-All.

With American cotton acreage 48,57,000 acres, the crop will possibly exceed 18 million bales: but boll-weevil is doing serious damage.

* * * *

A crop of 18 million bales of American cotton can see easily 12 cents prices, as was the case in 1926.

* * * *

At present the crop outlook is better than last ten years' average. This means a bumper crop, say 19 to 20 million bales.

* * * *

Allowing maximum Boll-weevil damage, the crop under no circumstances will fall below 14 million bales.

* * * *

With normal weevil damage, 16 million bales not an impossibility. If weather continues exceptionally favourable, crop must exceed 16 million bales.

* * * *

Anticipations of a carry-over of 4-1/4 million bales at the end of this month are bound to be wrong. In the place of Americans, Indian cotton was consumed, and no wonder if actual carry-over remains at 4-3/4 million bales, i.e., 1/2 million bales smaller than last year's at this time.

* * * *

Exports from the U.S.A. were expected to reach 8-1/2 million bales. This is not realised and are likely to reach 8 million bales.

* * * *

With a probable deficit of 1/2 million bales in carry-over, and the crop considerably larger than last year's, 19 cent. price level will be taken as attractive for hedge selling.

* * * *

Declines in prices of manufactured cotton goods, have cut-off marginal profits, and stocks are increasing. How can Bulls expect spinners to buy cotton, with a knowledge of ample supplies?

* * * *

Cotton is bound to sell at lower prices, perhaps considerably lower than the existing rates—because of much disturbed financial conditions and ample supplies.

* * * *

There is no reason why weather should not continue favourable. It did so in 1926.

* * * *

Weevil is reported doing serious damage. American farmers can fight this boll-weevil by poisonous powders and gases, as the Allies fought the Huns in the last War!

* * * *

However, it is advisable not to "halloo till you are out of the wood."

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 9.

	Red leafy	Average
Bengal Superfine	230	
Bengal Fine	220	
Bengal F.G.	212	200
Sindh-Punjab Fine	218	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	212	200
Wardha-Hingt Fine	285/90	265
Nagpur-Sarner Fine	285/90	265/70
Yeotmal Fine	280	255/60
Arvi Fine	275/80	250/60
Amraoti Fine	265/70	250
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	265/70	245/50
Mulkapur Fine	255/60	230/35
Khandesh Fine	250	220/25
Muthia Fine	215/20	210
Muthia F.G.	200	195
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	270	250
Purna F.G.G.S.	255/60	250
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	260	250
Indore/Ujjain Fine	265/70	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	265/70	250
Surat Fine		
Broach Fine		
Broach F.G.		
Westerns M.G.		
Cambodia	395	
Miraj/Sangli		
Compta Good		
Jinja	450	
Busoga	460	

MESSRS. BRUEL & CO., ON COTTON

Bombay, July 9.

Yesterday's American Government Agricultural Bureau Report estimates the area of cotton in cultivation as 4,81,57,000. This is rather less than was generally anticipated and caused an advance in prices, the New York market closing 20 points higher.

Although slightly less than expected this acreage is of course large enough under normal conditions to produce a crop amply sufficient for the world's requirements even allowing for a fair amount of boll weevil damage, but it seems that the rainy weather of the past week or so has been particularly favourable to the increase of this pest and developments in this respect are likely to be the governing factors in the market for some time to come. Should reports of boll weevil damage become really serious prices would probably advance rapidly and in any case we do not look for any considerable and lasting decline from the present level so long as this menace threatens material curtailment of yield.

WONDERFUL CAPACITY IN FORETELLING.

Write the exact date and time of birth or the time of writing the letter. For 5 questions concerning futurity Re. 1, As. 4 for every additional question. One year monthly Life Reading Rs. 2, Five years monthly Rs. 7-8, V. P. Charges As. extra.

"SWADESA MITRAN" Daily of Madras writes:—This is the Astrologer who predicted the exact nture.

GANDHI JOTHISHA NILAYAM, Tiruttani.
Chittoor District, (S. India).

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,276
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office.
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road:
eneral Manager R. J. DUFF

PHTHISIS
Dr. Banerjee's New Specific
SANOTROPIN

Shows Surprising effects in 2 weeks. *Early cases made fit for work in 3 months.* Meat Diet essential. Price 7/8 for fortnight. Apply with 8 annas stamps.

Dr. BANERJEE, L.M.S., D.M.O. (Retd.) Deoghar (S.P.)
Tel.Ad. 'Hilloway, DEOGHAR'

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 9.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Names.	Latest. Prices. £ s. d.
Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord.	0 13 0
London Tin Syndicate Ord.	3 7 6
Nundydroog Co. Ord.	0 15 6
Associated Electrical Industries Ord.	2 7 6
Attock Oil	2 15 0
Associated Portland Cement	1 8 6
Underground Electrical Railways	1 2 6
Electtic Supply Corporation	2 13 0
Snia Viscosa	0 18 0
Beira Railways	1 5 0
Calico Printers	1 3 6
Marconi International Marine	3 0 0
Rhodesian and General Asgestos Corpn.	5 12 6
James Finlay Ord.	4 17 6
General Elec. Ord.	2 12 0
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 11 10-1/2
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 7 6
International Rys. of C. America Ord.	£51-1/2
Malayalam Plantations	1 16 6
British Burma Petroleum	0 7 0
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	4 0 0
Margarine Union	4 14 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 10 0
African Asbestos Trust	0 15 0

Market dull and uninteresting.
Stock of Rubber in London 30,004
Decrease on week 978

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on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words
AND
ONE ANNA
For each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SMART TYPIST. Apply personally between 1 p. m. and 4 p. m. PATHERIA AND SONS, Apollo Street, Opposite Imperial Bank.
A R 1739

WANTED—An EDUCATIONIST Continental travelled, Hindoo, can join as Companion, Reader, or Supervisor morning and evening two hours. Highest references. Apply Box No. 2320 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
A R 1740

WANTED—Influential DISTRICT AGENTS for the sale of a good medicine of every day use, highly recommended by the profession on a very liberal terms. Apply to Post Box No. 587, Calcutta.
A 32379

WANTED.—8 DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS for Bombay Presidency on Rs. 100 monthly. Apply for terms immediately to:—TATA, Suryaprakasarao, Organiser, Vizianagram City.
A R1727

WANTED—By a Life Insurance Company, Men of position and influence to work as Agents on Salary ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 per mensem, plus Motor Allowance, etc. Persons capable of introducing personal business need only apply to Box No. 2318, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 32484

WANTED—A PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH for the Hindu College, Delhi. Good starting salary to a First Class man with some teaching experience. Knowledge of Hindi and Urdu is essential. The post is graded and there is a Provident Fund. The selected candidate will have to join on 14th October, 1929. Applications with copies of testimonials, statement of qualifications, age, teaching experience and minimum salary required should reach the PRINCIPAL on or before 31st July, 1929.
A 32481

WANTED—GRADUATES and LL.B's for Tutorship, Secretaryship and work in Office. Apply sharp with lowest salary desired and with all copies of certificates and testimonials to Box No. 2316 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 32476

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

EXPERIENCED Europe returned Business Representative, going to exhibit Indian commodities at the Leipzig Fair. Prospective manufacturers and business men willing to push their articles may correspond with: F. DOCTOR & CO., Shankar Tekri, Baroda.
R1781

LOAN.

16000 LOAN without interest for 10 years granted. New applicant's enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th July, 1929. Next date granting loan fixed 31st July 1929. Ask list of Loans granted and rules. THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.
L 32473

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W. S.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED.—Grown-up accomplished girl of any caste, virgin or widow, to marry well-to-do Kanara Saraswat youth, aged 29. Reply sharp to Box No. 2317, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1729

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, who were required to attend the High Court THIS WEDNESDAY MORNING at 11 o'clock (S.T.) are notified that their attendance is required at 3 p.m., instead of at 11 a.m.
32502

FOR SALE.

MULE of Taylor Land and Co.'s Make (Stalybridge 1923), Spindles 550, Gauge 1.3|4", Brand New. For Spinning low Counts. Apply to AGENTS, NANDLAL BHANDARI MILLS, Indore, C. I.
32493

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND on the Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay's new thoroughfare in the heart of its most important office and business quarter, are available for building leases for 999 years with option to purchase the ground rent on attractive terms in lump or by instalments at any time within ten years. Building period of two years with rebate of 100 per cent. of rent in the first year and 50 per cent. in the second year. Basements allowed, if water-tight. Sub-division of existing plots to about 250 square yards will be considered wherever possible.

Brokerage of 1-1|2 per cent. on the capital value will be given to Architects, Engineers and recognised Land Brokers.

For further terms and conditions and plan of site, apply to the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
32392

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, Ltd.

(in voluntary liquidation.)

2 shares belonging to and standing in the name of Jaffarbhoy Kajee and No. 198 and 405 and 1 share in the name of Fazulbhoy Jaffer No. 142 of the Co. are lost or mislaid and the Co. is making the 1st payment of the capital and they have applied for the said payment. Any person having any claim on the said shares by way of loan, mortgage or lien should communicate with the Co., at its registered office 47, Tamarind Lane, Fort within Ten Days from date hereof, failing which the Liquidators will make payment irrespective of any claim.

Bombay, 10th July, 1929.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA,
A. HUSSEIN,
Liquidators.
R1738

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 9TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, UNIVERSAL BUILDING, 51, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of July, 1929, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the period ending 31st December, 1928.
(2) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation from Office, but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointments of new Directors.
(3) To declare a Dividend.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 24th July, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
M. KANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

N.B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company on and after 15th August, 1929, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days except Saturdays, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 10th July, 1929.
32497

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2258 of 1928.

Messrs. AMERCHAND MADHAVJI & CO. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Messrs. PURPAL DOONGERSEY, a firm ..... Defendants.

To,
1. Cooverji Kurpal
2. Nanji Velji
3. Virji Monsi
4. Korsi Monsi
5. Mulji Tejsey
6. Jakhu Cooverji
7. Premji Vershi
8. Hirji Dharsey.
9. Damji Korsey and
10. Khimji Korsey being the partners in the defendants firm abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the above suit is filed against you to recover Rs. 1,00,659-15-3 with further interest there on at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from 11th August, 1927, till judgment costs and interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent per annum and the suit is fixed for hearing and final disposal on 31st July, 1929, and unless you appear in Court on the said date the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1929.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.
For Prothonotary &
Senior Master.
(Sd.) MULLA & MULLA,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
32501

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DE SOUZA STREET, "WADGADI, MANDVI.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 182 of 1929 (Bai Jamnabai and anr. vs. Abba Saheb Kadam Banday) and pursuant to the directions contained in Court's Order dated 25th February, 1929. Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 10th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T. sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land together with the messuage and tenements standing thereon situate at De Souza Street, Mandvi, admeasuring about 200 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 590 New No. 6251, Old Survey No. 966 New Survey No. 2186, Cadastral Survey No. 788, Mandvi Division, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1791 Street No. 92-94 and bounded on the East by De Souza Street on the West by the Sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Karamsey Damji and on the South by the property of Hirji Nassoo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Surajmal and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Beware of Imitations.
Dr. W. C. ROY'S SPECIFIC FOR IN SANITY.
It produces sleep, where all other drugs have failed, it improves appetite, it promotes digestion, it rehabilitates the worn-out brain and nerve tissues, it cures all forms of insanity.
Apply to—
NARUTAM GIRDHAR & CO., Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay 2
OR
BELI RAM & BROTHERS, Princess Street, Bombay 2

Make : : : Your Money : Work for You.
YOU can secure a neat safe, holding both coins nd notes by becoming a SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR with us. We retain the key and as often as you bring it to us, the safe is opened and the contents deposited in your name.
The man on a small salary, who can save but a small amount each month, will find this an admirable plan.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Latest METRO-GOLDWYN MAYER PICTURE
MARION DAVIES IN THE PATSY
A Comedy Drama of the revolt of Pa—the subjugation of Ma and the victory of Sis.
Also the Rollicking M.-G.-M. Two Part Comedy "BLOW TO BLOW."

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE CHARLATAN.
with
HOLMES HERBERT
MARGARET LIVINGSTON
FRED MACKAYE
ROCKLIFFE FELLOWES
This Strange, Thrilling Tale of Mystery and Love

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE GLORIOUS BRITISH TRIUMPH:
WHEN FLEET MEETS FLEET.
Starring:—
HENRY STUART
and
AGNES ESTERHAZY
AN IMMORTALIZED ROMANCE OF THE GREAT.
BATTLE OF JUTLAND

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
LARRY SEMON
IN
SPUDS.
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P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
13 July	Mantua ..		10,946
30 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
7 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind ..		11,518
3 Aug	Ranpura ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..	All	11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..	vessels	10,602
31 ,,	Malwa ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x ..	with	16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Morea ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	now	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
19 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind ..	sail	11,518
26 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		16,602
9 ,,	Maloja x ..	direct	20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
30 ,,	Morea ..	from	10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	Bombay	19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16 614
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
1930		without	
4 Jan.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
,,	Razmak ..		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana x ..	transship	16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua* ..		10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,080
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
8 ,,	Razmak @ ..	Aden	10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 April	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 ,, about	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
16 April	Morea (Extra)..		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
26 ,,	Narkunda x ..		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to call at Port Sudan Malta and/or Tangier.

Datesabout	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442
18th Nov.	Dumana	8427
9th Dec.	Dumala	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th ,,	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929 about		
19th July	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug.	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits China and Japan

a Cargo only.

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NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@10July
Sado Maru ..	5898	1 July.	13 ,,
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@24July
aTottori Maru ..	5973	16 July	28 ,,
Haruna Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@ Aug.
Awa Maru ..	6028	29 July	12 ,,
Kamo Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@21Aug.
eNagato Maru ..	5901	15 Aug.	27 Aug.

aDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Kashima Maru ..	10000	11 July	29 July.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	25 July	12 Aug.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	8 Aug.	26 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Siberia Maru ..	20000	24 July.	31 July.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	7 Aug.	15 Aug.

Other NYK Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

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1929 10th July	Baroda ..	Basreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.	
12th July.	Vita ..	Basrah via Karachi	
17th July	Khandala ..	East & South Africa.	

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Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

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Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

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Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
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	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

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Daiten	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
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Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers on interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

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ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Special Meeting Bombay Provincial Congress Committee 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 11.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Strike Inquiry Court, Secretariat 4. p.m.

Seva Sadan Society, Annual Celebration, Malabari Memorial Hall, 5-45, p.m.

Harwood League: Cheshires vs. G. I. P. Rly., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 12.

Harwood League: Attached Section vs. Royal Artillery, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 13

The s.s., Mantua with the homeward mails sails at 1 pm.

Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. B. R. A., Cooperage, 4-30 p.m. and Attached Section vs. Cheshires, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 14.

Harwood League: G. I. P. Rly., vs. Royal Artillery, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

"Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications column."

ARYA SAMAJ OFFICE.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall Kakadwadi Girgaon, Bombay, on Wednesday 10th inst. when Pandit Dharma Bhikshu will deliver a lecture on "Kuran".

VAISHNAV D.P. BANIA'S MEETING.

A meeting of Vaishnav Dasa Porwad Banias of India will be held on Saturday (14th inst) at 3 p.m. in the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road.

'IDEALS OF LABOUR COLLEGE'

Under the auspicies of the Humanistic Club, Bangalore, (Bombay Branch) a public lecture will be delivered by Dr. G. Y. Chitnis, on "Ideals of Labour College", on Thursday, (11th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. in the club's premises at the Servants of India Society Sandhurst Road, when Dr. John MacKenzie will take the chair.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A Special Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) after the Special Meeting is finished.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from Bombay of the 29th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 5-30 a.m. on the 8th instant and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 8th July and is due to arrive in Bombay at noon on the 12th July.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan-Malcolm" left Suez on the evening of 7th inst.

BOYCOTT DAY ACTIVITIES.

Shrijuts N. B. Deshpande, G. N. Desai, Manibhai Desai, Indrajit Thakore, Damodardas and Krishnaji Deshpande, went from door to door on Sunday last in the morning some of them also enrolled members during the week. As a result 156 members were enrolled. The total membership now stands at 1643.

It being the boycott day, several workers hawked Khaddar and distributed boycott leaflets. Khaddar worth Rs. 29-15-6 was sold in a very short time.

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE BY ELECTION.

Nomination paper of the following candidates are received for 3 seats on the All India Congress Committee.

(1) Sjt. I. S. Patel (2- Sjt V. N. Patankar, (3) Sjt. Manibhai G. Desai, (4) Sjt. Dalpatram P. Pattak, (5) Sjt. Shaikh Hussein, (6) Sjt. Purshottam Tricumdas.

The day for the Election is fixed Sunday, (14th inst) polling time from 2 to 8 p.m. (S. T.)

PASSENGER'S AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The following donations were received towards the Permanent Fund of this Association:—

Amount previously acknowledged. Rs. 3,270|-. Mr. Devidas Kallyanji Rs. 322|9|6. The Native Piece goods Merchants' Association Rs. 101|-. H.H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi Rs. 100|-. The Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd. Rs. 100|-. The Bombay Glass Bangles Merchants' Association. (2nd instalment) Rs. 50|- The Ahmedabal Share and Stock Brokers Association. Ahmedabad.. Rs. 25|- Total Rs. 3,968|9|6.

Remittance may be sent to Mr. L. R. Tairsee, 29-31, Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTISHAW CHAWL RAID ON

SIX PERSONS CHARGED WITH ASSAULT

5 CONVICTED: 1 DISCHARGED

Judgment was delivered by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday in the case in which Jadhavji Premji and five others stood charged with assaulting Sub-Inspector Saleskar and some police constables, with being members of an unlawful assembly and obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his duties. His Worship found all the accused excepting Virji Ramji Joshi, the third accused, guilty and sentenced three of them to pay a fine of Rs. 400 each while the other two accused were ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 200 each. The third accused was acquitted.

The story of the prosecution was that on receipt of information that gambling was being carried on in a certain chawl in Motishaw Lane at Sheikh Memon Street, Mr. Saleskar armed with a search warrant raided the shop of Jaswantrai Jivraj at 1-30 p.m. on March 2 last when the raid took place there were five men in the shop while two others remained outside the verandah. After showing them the warrant the police officer told them that they were under arrest and that they should not move from their place. Two of the three persons on the verandah were actually caught by the constables.

In the meantime a big crowd of about 60 men had gathered in front of the shop. Ten of them came forward and asked Mr. Salaskar what was the matter. The latter explained to them that he had raided the shop on the strength of a warrant. All of a sudden they rushed on him and caught him by the clothes which they tore to pieces shouting that he and his friends were thieves who had come to loot the shop. A police constable who went to the rescue of his chief was pushed violently while Mr. Saleskar himself was fisted by some people in the crowd.

Subsequently the Superintendent of Police arrived on the scene with a posse of constables and restored peace. The first and second accused were arrested on the spot while the others were later identified as the assailants who were in the crowd.

It was contended on behalf of the accused that the Inspector had no warrant and that they honestly believed that the policemen were thieves. But the Magistrate was inclined to accept "in toto" the evidence of the Sub-Inspector who had deposed from the box in a manner which impressed him favourably. The third accused was let off as there was no evidence against him to justify a conviction. As regards the other five accused the Magistrate sa no reason to distrust the prosecution evidence and convicted them as above.

PRIEST SUES TRUSTEES OF FIRE TEMPLE

Interesting Case in High Court

RS. 20,000 CLAIMED AS DAMAGES FOR ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL

An interesting case in which a 65 years old Parsi priest claims damages of Rs. 20,000 from the trustees of a fire-temple for alleged wrongful dismissal came up before Justice Blackwell at the Bombay High Court.

The plaintiff is Ervad Hormusji Adarji Sanjana, and the defendants are Cursetji Pestonji Wadia, Kaikhushru Hirji Wadia, Framji Rustomji Wadia, and Rustomji Ardeshar Wadia—trustees of Wadia's Atash Behram (Fire Temple) situated at the junction of Princes Street and Girgaum Road, near Dhobi Talao.

The plaintiff's grievance arises from a series of circumstances dating back to 1883.

The said temple was established in 1830 by the widow and three sons of one Hormusji Bomanji Wadia. Since then upto 1883, the priests who officiated at the Temple and performed the ceremonies therein had always been members of the Bhagarsath Panth or Anjuman of Navsari a town in Gujarat. Such priests were admitted to the priesthood by the said Anjuman at Navsari by performing the Navar (preliminary) and Maratab (final or highest grade) ceremonies. Only priests so qualified at Navsari could officiate at the fire temples including the said Wadia's temple at Bombay.

In 1883, at the instance of two of the Navsari priests employed at the Wadia's temple, the Advocate-General filed a suit against the then trustees in respect of certain funds. This suit was decided against the trustees who, resenting the conduct of the two priests passed certain resolutions which took away from the Navsari priests the exclusive privilege they enjoyed of officiating at the said temple. The effect of the resolutions was that the qualifying ceremonies of Navar and Maratab which were hitherto performed only at Navsari could thereafter be performed at the Wadia's temple in Bombay, and persons could be admitted to priesthood by performing the said ceremonies at the said temple, instead of at Navsari as before. The resolutions further gave to priests qualified at the Wadia's temple in Bombay the privilege of officiating at the said temple in preference to the Navsari priests, and any person becoming a Maratab (priest of the highest grade) at the Wadia's temple was entitled to receive certain fees over and above the usual emoluments, till the year 1893.

RETALIATION AND BOYCOTT.

As a result of these resolutions, which were directed against the Anjuman of Navsari, that body directed that all priests should leave the Wadia's temple and boycott any priests who supported the trustees. Accordingly, all the Navsari priests except about ten, left the Wadia's temple.

The plaintiff was admitted as a priest on his going through the two qualifying ceremonies at the Wadia's temple in pursuance to the new rules. He was also entitled to the additional remuneration and was presented with a silver medal by the then managing trustee.

From 1883 upto 1915 only about 20 new priests were admitted at the Wadia's temple, which fell far short of the number required.

The trustees, therefore, opened negotiations with a committee of the Navsari priests in Bombay, and came to a compromise whereby the exclusive right of the Navsari Anjuman alone to create priests was again recognised, and the preferenee given to the Bombay priests by the trustees' resolutions of 1883 was abolished.

This compromise, according to the plaintiff, was not recognised by the Anjuman of Navsari, and yet the trustees had been acting in pursuance to the compromise, and the Navsari priests were allowed to officiate at the Temple.

The plaintiff who was one of those admitted to priesthood at Bombay protested against the compromise, but the trustees told him that he would cease to officiate as a priest from 8th April 1922. In course of further correspondence, the trustees claimed that under clause 14 of the Trust Deed the managing trustee had absolute power to engage or dismiss any priest.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

The plaintiff contends that by the resolution of 1883, he was induced to qualify himself as a priest at Wadia's fire temple and that he was employed at the temple on the terms and conditions contained in that resolution. He maintained that the trustees by abolishing the preference given to the plaintiff under that resolution and by preventing him from officiating at the temple had been guilty of a breach of their contract with the plaintiff. In the alternative, the plaintiff contended that the trustees were not entitled to dismiss him without reasonable notice of about one year.

The plaintiff claimed that his income as an officiating priest at the temple was between Rs. 3,600 and Rs. 4,200 per year. By the trustee's wrongful dismissal, he was deprived of this income. Moreover, as the plaintiff was admitted to priesthood at Bombay, he is excluded from other fire temples in Bombay, and could not get employment elsewhere.

The plaintiff maintained that by reason of his wrongful dismissal he has suffered damages amounting to Rs. 20,000.

The plaintiff therefore filed this suit to establish his right to officiate at the Wadia's Temple in preference to all priests other than those admitted at the said temple under the resolution of 1883. The plaintiff also claims Rs. 20,000 as damages for the loss sustained by the wrongful dismissal.

The claim is contested by the trustees. Their defence will be published in our next issue.

Mr. Petigra with Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mr. Ratnagar, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Manekshaw with Mr. D. F. Mulla and Mr. J. H. Vakil, instructed by Messrs. Wadia Gandhy and Co. solicitors, represented the defendants.

A BOGUS AUCTION

LOCAL BOAD MEMBER CONVICTED

At the High Court, Justices Patker and Wild disposed of the appeal filed by Narma Ramchandra Pethe, who was sentenced to 13 months' hard labour by the Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri for criminal misappropriation as a public servant.

The accused who was a member of the Sangamneshwar Taluka Local Board, induced the Board to direct a public auction of the materials of a dilapidated dharamshala, and got himself appointed to conduct the action.

The accused, without advertising for the auction, sold the materials to a man for Rs. 8, though the property was worth Rs. 30. Afterwards the purchaser handed the property to the accused on receiving Rs. 8 from him.

The purchaser and two other persons who were also tried for abetment were acquitted, while the present accused was convicted.

Their Lordships, while upholding the conviction, reduced the sentence to the period already served in jail, in view of the small amount involved in the offence.

CONVICTED FOR BIGAMY

A MAN AND WOMAN GET 6 MONTHS JAIL

Lalita, a Hindu woman of Kaira District in Gujarat, and one Mahmad Hasan who converted her to Islam and married her in spite of her first husband being alive, were both sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment by the Magistrate at Umreth, who convicted them of bigamy under the Indian Penal Code.

Lalita had assumed the name of Mariam after conversion. She was married 15 years ago to a man who was rather mentally defective, almost lunatic.

The woman's defence was that she did not know that she was already married as she had always been living with her parents.

FLOWER, FRUIT AND VEGEEABLE SHOW

The Agri-Horticultural Society of W. I. Poona, will hold a flower, Fruit and Vegetable Show and the Garden Competition on the same lines as in former years, about the 2nd week in September.

Copies of the Prospecuts of the Show and Conditions for the Competition can be had on application from the Empress Garden Office. Intending exhibitors and competitors are requested to send in entries before the 31st August. Write to Joint Honorary Secretaries, Empress Garden, Poona.

NOTHING LIKE TIMBER

WORLD IS CRYING FOR MORE AND MORE WOOD

MR. LALKAKA'S LECTURE ON FORESTS IN NEW ZEALAND

"Forestry enterprise in New Zealand" was the subject of an interesting Magic Lantern lecture by Mr. K. K. Lalkaka, who has just returned from a tour in New Zealand, at the C. J. Hall on Tuesday evening. Sir Hormusji D. Adenwalla presided.

The chairman in introducing the speaker of the evening said that Mr. Lalkaka had acquired first-hand knowledge of forestry in New Zealand and knew the possibilities of development of forest wealth in the land.

In the course of his speech the lecturer said that the progress of man in all ages had been very often retarded and at times positively prevented owing to a certain mental disease which was averse to any new enterprise. This was especially so in the case of the great forestry enterprise in New Zealand. They had often heard of big forestation schemes in New Zealand and yet, how many of them had cared to enquire into the question and get facts and figures. Very few people realise the ever growing demand for timber. Owing to the incessant cry of human settlement forests all over the world were diminishing, so much, so, he said, in the course of a few years the world will go bankrupt of timber. The three great suppliers of timber were Canada, Australia and New Zealand. But Canada he pointed out would not be able to export a stick after 35 years.

MORE DEMAND FOR TIMBER.

Quoting facts and figures Mr. Lalkaka proved the increasing demand that was pouring in for timber for the purpose of manufacturing not only articles of furniture but also for making artificial silk and paper. He pointed out the enormous increase in the demand for paper and said that whereas in the last century the world's consumption per head was about 9 lb. to-day it was 157 lbs. per head. New Zealand, he said produced a species of soft wood known as 'pinus insignus' which was the best kind of timber for the produce of artificial silk. The climatic conditions in New Zealand were very favourable to the growth of the pine tree. The forests which would 35 years for complete growth in Australia took a much shorter period in New Zealand and besides they grew to a much greater height.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

He showed lantern slides to demonstrate the various stages of forestry development in New Zealand. The Government of New Zealand, he said, themselves managed these schemes and other private concerns received a strong backing and encouragement from them. The enterprise required 80 millions sterling of capital and that was the reason why the Companies put their bonds in foreign markets. The lecturer further pointed out that the returns they would get for their investment certainly justified their going in for this progressive enterprise.

LATE MR. A. K. DADACHANJI

REGRET OF IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the Improvement Committee on Tuesday Dr. M. C. Javle chairman made a reference to the death of Mr. A. K. Dadachanji, the Acting Chief Officer.

The Committee placed on record their deep regret and sense of loss sustained to the death of this zealous and able officer who had faithfully served the Trust in various capacities for nearly 14 years. It was resolved to send a copy of the resolution to the family of the deceased, with the Committee's sympathy in their sad bereavement.

The resolution was carried standing as a mark of respect.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

	London, July 9.
Silver Ready	24 3 0 Unchanged
Silver Forward	24 3 0 Unchanged

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

	Bombay, July 9.
First Settlement	55 6 0
Second Settlement	55 2 0
Third Settlement.	55 2 0

HOME FOR DESTITUTF WOMEN

NEW INSTITUTION IN MANGALORE

Mr. M. S. Madhava Rau, Hon. Jt. Secretary of the Iswarananda Mahila Sevashram Kodialbail, Mangalore writes:—

1. The Iswarananda Mahila Sevashram is the Home for destitute women of all castes and creeds to live in, educate and train themselves for independent careers of social service.

2. It is named after the late Swami Iswarananda (Rao Sahib K. Ranga Rau), the founder of the Depressed Classes Mission in Mangalore, who had also deep sympathy for destitute women whose lot he wished to alleviate through an institution of this kind.

3. The Ashram is housed, at present, in a part of the National Girls' School building which is situated in a healthy part of Mangalore.

4. The management of the institution vests in a representative Committee of public-spirited ladies and gentlemen. The resident Superintendent of the Ashram is Srimati Ramabai Bhagwat, B.P.N.A., of the Poona Seva Sadan.

5. Application for admission into the Ashram should be made to the Superintendent by the intending inmate and her parents or guardians. In case there are no parents or guardians, the application must be recommended by at least two leading citizens of the place to which the applicant belongs. The application must state details of age, previous education, training desired after joining the Ashram, financial circumstances of the family to which the applicant belongs, mothertongue and name of the parent or guardian.

6. After admission arrangements will be made in necessary cases for the education of the inmates preparatory to training in teaching, midwifery and nursing, or any other branch of social service according to the aptitude of the pupil.

7. The inmates of the Ashram must conform strictly to the rules of discipline under the instructions of the Superintendent. They must assist and co-operate in kitchen and other work and live in the Ashram continuously during the period of education and training. Permission to go home on leave will be granted only in exceptional cases.

8. The monthly expenses of living (food, establishment and cloaking) will come to between Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 for each inmate. In deserving cases they will be met by the management. In other cases, whole or part of the expenses, as may be borne by them, will have to be paid by the inmates.

9. On completing their training, the full and partial stipendiaries will work for three years under the direction of the Ashram in the department of social service for which they are trained, and the Ashram will meet their maintenance and other charges during the period.

10. For further particulars write to the Superintendent, Iswarananda Mahila Sevashram, National Girls' School, Kodialbail P. O., Mangalore.

PREMIER'S "NO" TO SETTING UP OF COMMISSION

LONDON, July 8

Rugby—Mr. William Smith Parliamentary Secretary to the President of the Board of Trade, said in the House of Commons that the Prime Minister declined to consider the setting up of a Commission to inquire into the effects of safeguarding upon industries to which it had already been applied.—B. O. W.

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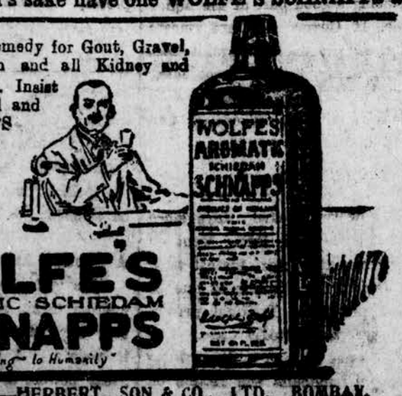

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LATEST COTTON NEWS

New York Futures 15 Pts. Up:

CONTINOUS RAIN AND SPECULATIVE BUYING

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, July 9.	
Previous Closing Rate	18.65
To-day's Opening Rate	18.71
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	18.80
Difference	+.15

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, July 9.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.74
To-day's Opening Rate	9.81
Difference	+.07
To-day's Closing Rate	9.89
Difference	+.15

Owing to higher Liverpool quotations the New York Cotton market opened at a rise of 6 points and ruled very firm on speculative buying influenced by the course of continuous rainover the Cotton belt. Prices were quoted 21 points higher. Profit taking intervened and market after a small loss closed at a net rise of 15 points

EXPECTATIONS.

On Wednesday on the Liverpool market is due to open at a rise of 2 to 3 points while in Bombay Broach July/Aug. and April/May are expected to open at Rs. 321/0/0 and Rs. 331/0/0 respectively.

In the absence of any selling pressure the Liverpool Cotton market displayed considerable strength on improved buying and short covering. Prices opened firm with a rise of 7 points and closed at the highest level with a rise of 15 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices were raised by 17 points at 10.30 while Egyptians advanced 20 points at 16.30.

WETHER REPOT.

Between midnight and day break no precepitation. Warmer.

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Total Number ..	36

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1929.

A Sorry Record

Great expectations, poor accomplishments and elaborate excuses are the main features of the Quinquennial Report on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the years 1922-27. The expectations were raised generally by the transfer of education to a Minister and particularly by the passing of the Primary Education Act in 1923. But recent years have shown that the transference of responsibilities without the necessary financial power was more a dodge than a boon and that Government have ignominiously failed to honour their obligations under the Primary Education Act. The result has been poor progress in almost every direction and future progress seems all but blocked up. Various explanations have been given for this dismal state of things, the burden of the song being the financial stringency, which, by the way, did not hinder the progress of Lloyd's Follies. A Government that cannot find the necessary funds to combat the appalling illiteracy of the people has no right to call itself progressive or efficient.

The number of pupils under instruction increased during the five years under review from 9,54,000 to 11,48,000, which compares poorly with the figures for the Punjab where the number shot up from 7,75,000 to 10,82,000 during the same period. If the Bombay figures are examined more minutely, the increase will be found to be even less substantial than it appears. Of the eleven lakhs of pupils under instruction no less than four lakhs are in the infant and the 1st standards, a vast majority of whom, it is notorious, stagnate in the lowest classes and then leave school only to relapse into utter illiteracy. We have often before commented upon this phenomenon of wastage and every time pointed out that the most effective remedies are the elimination of the one-teacher schools, where stagnation is inevitable, more trained teachers, and above all compulsion, which can give pupils at least five years' continued instruction. But it seems that those frauds, one-teacher schools, still persist in villages and that Government positively discourage more than 50 per cent trained teachers as a costly luxury. And compulsion on any appreciable scale is still a dream.

The most dismal feature of the Report is the poor progress of compulsory education, due mainly to Government's failure to honour their financial obligations under the Act of 1923. No District or Local Board introduced compulsory education during the quinquennium under review. Four Municipalities introduced compulsion under a former Act and one under the Act of 1923. Some Local Boards submitted to Government schemes of expansion on a voluntary basis. But many of these too have been held up by Government. Some Boards even increased their local taxation to meet their share of the extra cost of schemes of expansion, only to find that Government could not, or would not accept their own share of the burden. Reviewing this position Government state in their Resolution on the Report: "The amendment of the Primary Education Act so as to make its terms more consonant with present day conditions has been under the consideration of Government for sometime, and it is hoped that it will be possible to come to some definite conclusions on the subject in the near future. Whether this amendment should involve the scrapping of the sections of the Act dealing with the introduction of compulsion is a matter which requires very serious consideration indeed, but is one which has to be faced when Government find themselves in the position of not being able to meet the financial burden imposed on them by these sections". It is clear that Government contemplate wriggling out of their responsibilities by scrapping the Act itself. This is verily to proclaim their bankruptcy of statesmanship. This being the attitude of Government towards primary education, one can imagine their attitude towards secondary and higher education. The Report says: "So far from it being possible to provide the funds required for the expansion of secondary and higher ducation, it has been necessary to exercise retrenchment and that too in directions in which it could not be applied without educational loss". If Government cannot finance even normal progress in education, one of the primary responsibilities of a modern State, they should rather abdicate all their powers in favour of the people and give them a chance.

Tactless.

—:o:—

The MacDonald Government took the bold course of declarring in the Commons, when heckled on the question of continuing the "safeguarding" duties imposed by their predecessors, that the Labour Party were always opposed to such duties and that the Opposition had "ample notice of their views." It is a pity that in regard to their Indian policy, although their general view of it has had ample notice, the new Government should adopt a weak and vacillating attitude. It was tactless on the part of Mr. Wedgwood Benn to refuse to meet the representative deputation which Mr. Maxton proposed to take to him to discuss a number of Indian questions. A Free Press message from London states that the excuse given by the new Secretary of State for India was that he had already had a private talk with Mr. Maxton. If Mr. Wedgwood Benn could afford to discuss Indian policy with the Chairman of the Independent Labour Party, he could surely have discussed it with great advantage to official Labour when Mr. Maxton was providing him the opportunity of clearing up a lot of misunderstanding and apprehension in the presence of a number of responsible individuals interested in India. As it is, his refusal to meet them in deputation is sure to be hailed by the Tory Press as a sign of weakness, as a tribute to the fact that Labour in office dare not budge an inch from its promise to keep up the "conspiracy" against India, the plot upon which all the three British political parties are agreed.

In The Right Direction

—:o:—

We welcome the establishment of a new political party in this Presidency. Its name is significant of the wide outlook of its proposed activities. The Congress Muslim Party will strive to fight the forces of reaction and communalism and enlist Muslims as members of the Congress. There is a movement at present being carried on to spread among the Muslims the libel that the National Congress works against their interests and that the only salvation for them lies in standing aloof from the Congress and helping to further the cause of communalism which frankly sectarian political bodies like the All-India Muslim Conference are out to promote. There are Muslims of outstanding merit and glorious record of national achievement to their credit in the Congress itself, but they are far too few and to them the establishment of the new Congress Muslim Party will be a great encouragement in their work of ridding the Muslim community of a narrow outlook, an outlook which regards the promotion of its own interests as the only thing for which to strive. It is the prevalence of this outlook which makes a large number of Muslims always anxious to stand well with the bureaucracy. As the circular issued by the new Party on the occasion of its inauguration rightly states "when the fate of India is hanging in the balance, a community which deserts the cause of freedom or fails to play its proper part is doomed." The younger generation of Muslims, we have no doubt, realise this truth and are anxious to play their part in the national struggle for freedom.

INDIANS IN UGANDA

SCOPE FOR AGRICULTURISTS WITH CAPITAL

(BY RAMOO THAKKAR).

"What openings are now available in Uganda for enterprising young Indians if they wanted to come over here and find their own means of livelihood?" asked Pundit Hirday Nath Kunzru the other day.

It was difficult to give a straight reply to the Pundit's question. As a matter of fact, almost all openings for Indians in Uganda are well-nigh closed. Various Government and private offices are full of Indian staff and rejection of fresh applications is now quite a common thing. And the scale of wages offered to Indians in Uganda is day by day getting so low that it would be useless to cross the Arabian Sea and come over to this continent with any hope of "making money". Yet, there is one avenue which could certainly be tried with success. It is the land.

WONDERFULLY FERTILE COUNTRY.

In a previous article in these columns I had made reference to the wonderful fertility of the soil of this country. It is practically the land alone, directly or indirectly, which has filled the coffers of the ambitious immigrants who came here first from all the parts of the globe and who are now wealthy people. Cultivation in Uganda, as compared to cultivation in India, is a simple affair and entails very little trouble and expense. The yield is enormous and the products of the land, whatever they may be, have a ready market. If, therefore, young and enterprising Indians thought of going back to the ancient profession of cultivation in this new country, there is certainly plenty of room yet available where a solid number of such Indians could be comfortably accommodated.

NO PEACE FOR SERVICE.

But this means a certain capital at the disposal of the Indian who emigrates to East Africa with a view to cultivating the land; whereas at present the Indian emigrants are from among the unemployed or the poorly paid; the less educated or the financially troubled. For such men, certainly, Uganda is not the proper place any more. The European who comes to this country either brings his own capital which he profitably invests or comes fixed up already on a remunerative job. This is how he manages here always to be in a better position than the Indian who may often be better qualified than the former.

The Pundit said that on his return to India he would try and see if he could induce some enterprising young men in India with capital to come over to this country and take to cultivation. And the kind manager of Mr. Nanji Kalidas Mehta promised to help such men in all possible ways if they did come up.

IN THE MESHES OF ORTHODOXY.

Talking about the manners and customs of the Indians in Uganda and East Africa generally Pundit Kunzru remarked that he was shocked to see that they had not, in many cases, changed at all as compared to those of the Indians in India, and that the Indians here had been still practising all the undesirable elements of their social customs and manners even here where they have

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Notes of the Day.

The Autocrat at White House.

The Hoover administration will have to face a regular storm of opposition to the United States Tariff Bill at present before the Congress before it passes into law. The revision of the American valuation schedule which will allow the President unfettered discretion to raise or lower duties makes him, according to the Democratic National Committee which severely protests against the Tariff Bill, "not only an autocrat of the breakfast table but dinner and supper tables as well". Whether the measure will permit the President to increase the duties by fifty per cent., as Senator King apprehends, remains to be seen, but there is no doubt that consumers all over America will raise the strongest objection against the measure as its implications begin to be fully realised, although the producing interests, particularly the farming interests on the Middle West, will certainly egg on their representatives in the Congress to push it through.

A Warning.

That there is great reason for the American people to protest against the measure is indicated in the comments of an independent organ of public opinion in the country. "Unity" remarks in a recent issue: "If the tariff debauch in Washington goes on in its present shameful and shameless way, it may end in the wreck of the Hoover administration. The spectacle of pigs in a swill trough is a thing of elegance as compared with the spectacle now on exhibition at the capital." But the trouble about this Tariff Bill is that the Democrats who now oppose it "came out for protection" during the recent presidential election in order to catch votes. Their nominee for the presidentship "Al" Smith "complacently swallowed the protection plant in the Democratic platform" thus abandoning the principles of a life-time. The Democratic opposition to the measure in the Congress is bound to be lukewarm, and unless a great agitation arises against it on non-party lines, it is sure of getting through.

Prohibition on His Lips.

Replying to an address presented to him by the peasants of Nasik, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, the Excise Minister, said that being a total abstainer himself since his birth, he wholeheartedly sympathised with the goal of prohibition, but that it was first the duty of the Legislative Council to provide fresh sources of revenue to make good the loss due to prohibition. One good retort to this plausible objection is that, assuming that the liquor revenue is an immoral revenue, it is the duty of the Government to stop this immoral revenue even immediately and then frame the budget in consultation with the Council. As a matter of fact, the Council and the Government have pledged themselves to a policy of progressive prohibition in order to make it easier to dispense with the liquor revenue. Besides the Prohibition Finance Committee has already submitted various schemes of replacing a good part of the liquor revenue. If Government are sincere about their promises of prohibition, they can easily, besides proceeding with the rationing policy, begin with complete prohibition in one or two selected districts.

Exhibition of Might.

It is now twenty-five days since Bhagat Singh and Dutt went on hunger-strike to protest against their being denied the treatment due to political prisoners. Political prisoners they undoubtedly are. The authorities are making matters worse by putting handcuffs and fetters on these prisoners. It is possibly too much to expect anything better from the present Government. The people, who rightly sympathise with the prisoners, should cheer themselves with the latter's words: "By crushing two insignificant units, a nation cannot be crushed....."

A Thought For The Day.

"Thoughts, even if you do not express them, will not go in vain; they have their consequences, their influences. A great thought is a great power; it moves mountains and alters the destiny of whole nations."

—Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST MR. HAJI'S BILL

—:o:—

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION ON RAILWAYS

(BY B. M. D.)

We make a present of the following authentic instances of the most glaring and galling racial discriminations in favour of Britishers and Anglo-Indians in the railways made or connived at by the British Government of India, to the champions of the British monopoly of the Coastal Trade of India, who have been carrying on a most hypocritical, hysterical and insulting propaganda against the Haji Bill for the Reservation of the Coastal Trade of India to Indian Shipping, on account of the policy of racial discrimination alleged to be involved in it. The "Leader" of the 15th September, 1928, says:—

"On Saturday last in the Assembly the attention of the Government was drawn to the policy of racial discrimination pursued by the railway administrations in the matter of recruitment for the service and the terms of employment offered to Indians on the one hand and to Anglo-Indians and Europeans on the other. This is not the first time that the Government's attention has been drawn to discrimination of this character. The Government have also admitted its existence. But such discrimination still persists. In 1926 in reply to a question in the Assembly drawing attention to the existence of racial distinctions in the matter of recruitment for the services and terms of employment on the East Indian Railway, Mr. Sim said that Government were aware of it and that the question of removing racial discrimination was under consideration. In February 1927 in the course of a heated debate Mr. Joshi, Mr. Muhammad Yakub and a number of other members of the Assembly drew attention to the continued existence of racial discrimination on the railways. In February 1928, again the existence of these distinctions was the subject of discussion in the Assembly. On this occasion Mr. A. A. L. Parsons said, 'I wish to say here and now that the Railway Board do not countenance any such discrimination. They have definitely informed all railway administrations that discrimination of that character should be abolished and they have obtained assurances from the railway administrations that they are taking steps to abolish that discrimination. On Saturday last, Mr. Parsons repeated parrot-like the assurance that all instances of racial discrimination are being actively examined with a view to the removal of any cause for complaint in this direction', and that the Railway Board have also addressed the agents of all railways on the subject, generally reiterating their determination that all traces of racial discrimination should be completely eliminated.' Well, if the

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WANTED MORE GRANTS-IN-AID TO GIRLS' SCHOOL

Prof Karve on Media of Instruction

LADY SIMON STRESSES ON WOMEN'S EDUCATION

LONDON, July 8.

Women's education in India must be developed not in leisurely fashion but rapidly in order to bridge the great gulf between numbers of educated women and the men now existing, declared Professor Karve, lecturing before the East Indian Association. The greatest defect of the present system, he said, was the use of a completely foreign tongue, namely English, as a medium of education. The first thing necessary was to make modern Indian languages the media of instruction and examination. Secondly, the system of education must be adapted to the special requirements of women who should not be forced to study identical subjects with men. The Professor concluded with an appeal to Government to give greater proportion of grants-in-aid to girls' school in comparison with boys' schools.

LADY SIMON'S SYMPATHY.

Lady Simon, presiding, said that her recent tour of India had made her very sympathetic towards efforts for the education of women where enormous work was required to be done. Men of India must realise that until the daughters of India took their place as educated and enlightened citizens, India's greatness would not be shown. She desired, above everything, that the educational movement should penetrate the lowest as well as the highest classes in India. Lady Simon emphasised that English was a common world language and ought not to be made a handicap to the education of women, although she agreed that primary education should be in the mother tongue.

LADY TATA'S PREFERENCE FOR ENGLISH.

In the course of the ensuing discussion, several Indian speakers advocated vernacular education, but Lady Tata did not agree with the view and advocated English as "lingua franca," adding that the greatest difficulty with vernacular was with regard to text-books.

Sir Hari Singh Gour also advocated English as a medium of instruction.

Professor Karve, replying to the debate, agreed that the English language gave them a united India, and while he advocated vernacular as a medium of instruction, he gave a very important position to the study of English.—Reuter.

DUTY ON WOMEN'S DRESS GOODS

ONLY UNDERCLOTHING TO BE EXCLUDED

LONDON, July 9.

The report of the Committee on the Safeguarding of woollen industry mentioned by Mr. MacDonald in the House of Commons on 2nd July has been published. It says that the case has been established for duty on women's dress-goods excluding underclothing, but duty confined to women's dress-goods will be administratively impracticable. Therefore, if the conclusion is accepted, it will be necessary to apply duty to all classes of woollen and worsted tissues within the weight limits of two ounces and eleven ounces to a square yard.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA PORT UNSUITABLE FOR PILGRIMS

MAJORITY VIEW

CALCUTTA, July 9.

"The Calcutta Port should remain open for pilgrim traffic and that Bengal pilgrims should be encouraged to sail from Calcutta", said Mr. K. G. M. Garcqui, M.L.C., giving his opinion before the Haj Committee at their sitting to-day. He disapproved of the introduction of photograph in passports being opposed to religious sentiments. The witness pleaded for fixed fares in his written statement.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce opined that Calcutta was unsuitable either for the departure or arrival of the Haj pilgrims. It was unpopular among the pilgrims themselves as a place of embarkation for Hedjaz.

Mr. Marsh of Messrs. MacKinnon MacKenzie & Co., Agents, B. I. S. N. Company said that Calcutta was an unsuitable Port for pilgrims as it was a long voyage in comparison with the short voyage from Bombay and Karachi.—Free Press.

CANADA—A POSSIBLE MARKET FOR BRITAIN

Mr. Graham drew attention to the overwhelming free trade vote at the General Election, and declined to believe that safeguarding materially influenced the industrial situation. He said that Government were interested in Canada as a possible market for British Goods. They had received a telegram from the Australian Premier which provided the hope of the alteration of Australian tariff discriminating in favour of Britain. Nevertheless, the Economic Commission of Australia had emphasised that the country had more to gain by personal and industrial relationship and less by preference benefits and artificial devices. The British Government proposed to do their utmost to make these great plans for closer relationship with other parts of the Empire important and valuable to our industrialists.

Mr. Tom Shaw, War Secretary, subsequently made it clear that no fresh applications under the safeguarding procedure would be entertained and none of the existing duties would be renewed.—Reuter.

Lady Sykes visited the Female Prison at Yeravda on Monday.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF STRAITS CONVENTION

SEQUEL TO FLIGHT OF ITALIAN SEAPLANES OVER BOSPHORUS

LONDON, July 8.

Geneva.—The Secretary-General to the League of Nations has communicated without comment to the Council and Powers signatory to the Straits Convention and Members of the League the text of a letter dated 20th June from the President of the Straits Commission, Constantinople, drawing attention to a recent flight of thirty-four Italian naval seaplanes over the Bosphorus and Dardanelles as a violation of the Straits Convention and requesting for a ruling regarding the exact reading of the Convention to avoid future divergence of opinion on the subject of entry of naval and air forces into the Black Sea.—Reuter.

BETWEEN DEVIL AND DEEP SEA

(Cintinued from page 1.)

far as can be ascertained, however, Labour enthusiasts are hoping that it would be possible for the Meerut prosecutions to continue and the recognition of Russian Government to take place. How this is possible the enthusiasts are not able to explain.

PREJUDICIAL REPORTS.

For once, the logic of facts is irresistibly on the side of the Tory press who argue that either there should be no prosecution or no recognition. Meanwhile, the Tory Press continue to publish references to Meerut trial which are unquestionably prejudicial to the impartial conduct of the trial. Such references certainly amount to contempt for justice. They also amount to contempt of court although the question of jurisdiction might prove ticklish.

THE SUDDEN CHANGE.

The Meerut prosecutions which started as a case of Indian importance is to-day an international issue. The Russian Government is not inclined to be apologetic. It is not making the task of the Labour Government easy to recognise them. Labour Government attach too much importance to the unemployment problem and to peace with America that India, Russia and allied questions have receded into the background. Mr. MacDonald, the Premier, is quite different from Mr. MacDonald, the Leader of the Opposition. The same is true of the Labour Secretary of State for India. Friends of India who have sought his assistance despair. Mr. Wedgwood Benn, say these friends, already talks and acts as an Imperialist.—Free Press.

'INJUSTICE TO DEPRESSED CLASSES"

APPEAL TO GOVERNOR

The following rsolution has been passed by the Shivaji Vijaya Maratha Mandal, Mandvi, Bombay:—

"The Managing Committee of the Shivaji Vijaya Maratha Mandal, with great regret, draw the attention of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the Chancellor, the Bombay University, that great injustice and humiliation is done to the Marathas, the allied castes and the Depressed classes in not appointing a single member on the body of the Bombay University Senate from any of the above-said classes."

BRITISH INDIA AND INDIAN STATES

EXTENSION OF LABOUR LEGISLATION

MR. BENN ON EMPLOYERS' REPRESENTATIVE'S STATEMENT

LONDON, July 8.

In the House of Commons, Major Graham Pole drew attention of Mr. Wedgwood Benn to the statement of the Employers' representative nominated by the Government of India at the Geneva Labour Conference that Indian employers could not consider the introduction of further Labour Legislation in British India unless the Indian States adopted similar legislation already enacted in British India, and asked if the programme of the Royal Commission on Labour in India would include the investigation of Labour conditions in the Indian States.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn replied that in view of the constitutional position the questioner's proposal for extension of the programme was impossible for Government of India would bring provisions of the draft Convention adopted at the Geneva Labour Conference to the notice of those States to which the provisions appeared relevant and the use their good offices to induce the authorities of those States to apply the provisions of the Convention. He proposed to ask the Government of India, when it replied to the Labour Office questionaire relating to forced labour, to consider whether it could supply relevant information in regard to the Indian States.

SOLICITUDE FOR PRINCES' RIGHTS.

Mr. Clifton Brown observed that Government ought to be very careful of the Treaty rights of Indian Princes.

Mr. Benn: "Certainly" The Secretary of State added that they would also bear in mind the question of, as far as possible, extending beneficent operations of Convention. —Reuter.

BAN ON "NAGARKIRTAN'

SATYAGRAHA IN MORADABAD

DELHI, July 9.

More than 70 telegrams from various associations all over the Punhas been received by the local Arya Samaj congratulating the Arya Pritinidhi Sabha on the decision of its executive to offer Satyagraha for establishing the right of Nagarkirtan in Moradabad and assuring them of their full support in men and money.—Free Press.

THANA MUNICIPALITY

NEW PRESIDENT ELECTED

THANA, July 7.

(From Our Correspondent).

As previously announced the new Board of the Thana Municipality met yesterday evening in the Municipal Hall to transact the most important business of the year, namely, the election of the President. Long before the appointed time of the meeting, a large crowd of enthusiastic spectators had gathered in the hall and the air was thick with speculation as to which of the two candidates Mr. Y. V. Navalkar and Dr. T. Wells was more likely to win the laurels. Dr. Wells had high hopes as 13 members out of 25 had definitely promised to support his candidature. But, ultimately, as it usually happens in such elections, voting being by ballot, the unknown three members out of those 13 supporters strayed away into the fold of the rival candidate and Mr. Y. V. Navalkar retained his seat. No sooner was the results declared by Khan Bahadur Dr. Moos who was occupying the chair for yesterday's than one gentleman from the spectators approached Mr. Navalkar, the elected President, and garlanded him with an admirable devotion.

Mr. Navalkar said a few words fitting to the occasion and requested the members to co-operate with him in the work they are called upon to discharge as representatives of the citizens of Thana Mr. C. T. Ranadive, rising to make his maiden speech, said that although he had supported Dr. Wells he took the defeat in a sporting spirit and assured the President that he would co-operate with him wherever the interest of the citizens was concerned.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED IN ACCEPTING BRIBES

DELHI, July 9

Abdul Rahim Khan, the District Board Engineer, who it is alleged, was caught red-handed by Mr. Pool, the Additional District Magistrate for accepting a bribe of Rs. 200 and was suspended on the spot, has now been sent up for trial under Section 161 I. P. C.

SIR JAGDISH'S NO TO S. AFRICA

LONDON, July 8.

It is understood that Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose will not be able to respond to the invitation from South Africa. It has been arranged that Sir Jagadish Bose should give a private lecture to-morrow when a select audience will be present.—Free Press.

MILL STRIKE SITUATION

INTERESTING STAGE REACHED

CAN C. I. D. REPORTERS ENTER PRIVATE MEETINGS

The mill strike situation has now reached a stage when some interesting developments are expected. So far, the Commissioner of Police did not interfere in the activities of the G. K. Union when they held meetings at different centres to exhort the strikers to hold on till all their demands had been granted

Since the Curfew Order has come into operation, the activities of the Union have been curbed, and they held meetings in some private chawls. The police reporters who used to attend open meetings also attempted to attend the private meetings with the result that on Sunday last there was a skirmish between some police officers and the strikers and the case has gone to the police court. The Commissioner of Police called Mr. Kandalker, the President of the G. K. Union, and Mr. Tawde, Secretary to his office on Monday afternoon, and advised them to allow police reporters to attend private meetings in the chawl. The labour leaders refused to accede to the suggestion, and stood on their rights. The Police Commissioner, it is understood, intimated that if police reporters were not admitted he would have to exercise his authority vested in him by law.

A little while after a meeting of the strikers was held near the Spring Mill but the police reporter was not admitted. This has created a piquant situation and interesting developments are shortly expected.

93,000 MEN WORK IN MILLS

The Bombay Millowners' Association writes:—

"The attendance has again improved and is roughly 93,000."

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

G. I. P. BEAT R. A.

After a strenuous game the G.I.P. beat the Royal Artillery on Tuesday by odd goal in three scored in the closing stages. The former began well and did most of the pressing in the early part of the initial moiety, but the Royal Artillery rallied and things were very even when the interval arrived.

Shortly after the restart Rogers slammed in a hard shot which Thomas saved, but in the scramble that followed G. Thompson was able to net the first goal. Almost immediately following this Blake anticipated an accurate centre from the right and headed the ball into the railway goal for the equaliser.

The game became more exciting now, and both sides tried hard to take the lead. The spectators had almost resigned themselves to a draw as the result when a few minutes before the end Veevers scored for the G.I.P. from a scramble.

The result:—

G. I. P.	2 goals.
Royal Artillery	1 goal

The teams were:—

R. A.:—Thomas; Devis and Connors; Hacking, Rutter and Smith; Hayes, McGowan, Blake, Thomas and Shuther.

G. I. P.:—Eagle; Callaghan and Simpson; Grant, Birks and V. Thomson; Sullivan, Veevers, G. Thomson Fernandes and Rogers.

Referee:—'. Wozencroft.

PESHAWAR'S SUPPORT TO CONGRESS WORK

PESHAWAR, July 8.

A public meeting of the citizens of Peshawar was held on Sunday evening under the auspices of the Peshawar Congress Committee and passed resolutions exhorting the people to use khaddar and to give up foreign cloth.

The resolution further requested the cloth merchants not to deal in foreign cloth as far as practicable and to devote their attention to the promotion of Swadeshi colth only.

Hakim Abdul Jalil strongly opposed the increase in Octroi in Peshawar and warned the Municipal commissioners that if they wanted to have totes they should take back the increased octroi.—Free Press.

LONDON, July 9

Rome—The "Southern Cross" arrived at Littorio air port at 2-35 this afternoon.—

CO-OPERATORS' DAY CELEBRATIONS

AT JAMBUSAR

Under the joint auspices of the Jambusar People's Co-operative Bank Ltd., Supervising Union and the Jambusar Agriculture Co-operative Credit Society a public meeting was held in Vishalad's Wadi under the presidentship of Mr. Manilal D. Shah.

Rao Saheb P. H. Banatwala, Vice-Chairman of the Gujarat Divisional Co-operative Institute and President of the Jambusar People's Co-operative Bank Ltd., in his message of Co-operation asked the educated young men to take stock of what they had done for the suffering millions. He also impressed upon them the necessity of knowing what co-operative movement was if they intended to the lot of their impoverished brethren.

Mr. J. M. Shah gave a brief account of the Co-operative Societies in the Taluka.

The President spoke in eulogic terms about the success of the movement in the Taluka and implored those present to join the movement if they had not done yet.

AT HUBLI

HUBLI, July 8.

The Hubli Urban Co-operative Bank celebrated Co-operators' Day in the morning with music, tea, and conversazione. In the evening they went in a grand spectacular procession through the town visiting several societies on the way. At a meeting in Lamington High School, under the Presidentship of Mr. Jog, M.L.C., an instructive inspiriting address was given. Speeches were made by Rao Bahadur Valvekar and G. M. Mirji.

AT HAVERI

A Haveri correspondent writes:—Under the auspices of the local co-operators a meeting was convened under the Presidentship of Mr. S. B. Hiremath with pomp. The meeting opened with songs on co-operation. Mr. N. V. Nayak, Auditor Co-operative Societies, Haveri, delivered an interesting lecture on the importance of this day, and the rural up-lift through co-operation. The President too delivered a lecture on the importance of co-operation.

AT KOPARGAON

The Supervisor, Godavari Canal and Koparagaon Taluka Co-operative Supervising Union, Ltd., writes:—

"The Silver Jubilee of the Co-operative Movement and Co-operators' Day have been celebrated on Sunday under the auspices of this Union. The meeting presided over by Mr. Narayanrao Sopanrao Borawke, a member of the Divisional Board of Agriculture, commenced with welcome songs. A series of lectures was arranged. Mr. Karnik, the Headmaster of the Taluka Local Board School, addressed the meeting on the moral side of the Co-operative Movement, while Mr. Tansukhrai Mehta, the Agent and Shop-manager, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank spoke on the origin and history of the Co-operative Movement. The President gave an interesting information on the various points that were touched in the course of the above lectures".

AT BROACH

A Broach correspondent writes.—The "Co-operators' Day" was celebrated with great eclat in Broach at the Sir Shapurji Broacha Institute Hall, on Sunday, under the auspices of the Broach District Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute. The Silver Jubilee of the Co-operative Movement in India also came off the same day. The proceedings commenced with the election of the Collector, Mr. A. O. Koreishi. Diwan Bahadur A. U. Malji, Divisional Honorary Organiser, then read a note entitled "Co-operative Consolidation". Mr. A. P. Maula, the Chairman of the District Institute, while explaining the Honourable Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu's' message, emphasised the importance of the movement.

The President expressed his sense of satisfaction on the score that the Broach District was pre-eminent in Co-operation, not only in Gujarat but also in the whole Presidency and himself had no hesitation in admitting that the splendid results so far achieved are due to sincere and painstaking efforts of D. B. A. U. Malji

GIRGAON CO-OPERATORS' DINNER

Perhaps foremost among the Institute Branches was the Girgaon Co-operative Institute to arrange for a Co-operators' Dinner on Sunday last in observance of the International Co-operators' Day celebration and the Silver Jubilee of the Co-operative Movement. The organisers were pleased to see that nearly 80 persons from different shades of religion responded to their call without distinction.

Informal discussion also was one of the items of the programme. An evening tea and a group photograph brought the function to a close.

Among those present were Prof. Kaji, Rao Bahadur Talmaki, Mr. A. C. Desai, the Asst. Regr. C. S. Solicitor Dubash, Mr. G. B. Trivedi, Mrs. Kashalkar, Miss Shringarpure and others.

M. L. C. IN A GOT-UP CASE

Judge's Severe Strictures

AHMEDABAD, July 9.

Mr. Davis, Sessions Judge, passed severe strictures against a Swarajist member of the Bombay Legislative Council in acquitting two Talukdars of Rojka in Dhanduka Taluka and a Jividar of 80 years of age charged with causing hurt. The Sessions Judge remarked: "It is clear that the complainant is a thoroughly worthless man. He is an opium eater and admits having taken Tagavi from Government under a false name. Yet it appears he has been supported throghout the case, obviously false, by one Sheth Amratlal, member of the Legislative Council, and it is unfortunately difficult not to accept as true the contentions of the accused that the complainant has been supported by this Sheth Amratlal not in public interest but in the supposed interest of the political party—the Swarajist Party—to which Sheth Amratlal belongs because the accused have not subscribed to and have dared actively to oppose the views of the political party to which Sheth Amratlal belongs. It is indeed a melancholy prospect if courts of justice in this country are to be prostituted for such ends. So untrustworthy were witnesses, so flagrant were their falsehoods, that after the evidence was recorded the Public Prosecutor found himself quite unable to say anything in support of the case, so obviously false".

His Worship concluded: "It appears to be a matter for consideration whether Sheth Amratlal should not be given an opportunity of explaining how he came to maintain and support a case so obviously false."—A. P.

CO-OPERATION IN PANCHMAHALS

(From A Correspondent.

GODHRA, July 7.

Yesterday the Co-operators' Day was celebrated at Godhra in the Municipal Hall under the auspices of the Panchmahals District Co-operation Institute, Mr. Sevaklal D. Parikh, Diwan Lunawada State being in the Chair.

Among those who attended the gathering were Mr. W. S. Mukadam, M.L.C., Rao Bahadur R. M. Mehta, Daftardar to the Political Agent, Dr. Maneklal N. Shah, President, District Local Board Panchmahals, Mr. B. N. Trivedi Auditor Coop. Societies, Panchmahals and office-bearers and members of the District Institute and local Co-operative societies. At the outset the girls of the local Girls' School recited songs of welcome and co-operation.

The President, the ex-Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Baroda State, then delivered his inaugural address.

He explained the true nature and unbounded scope of the Co-operative Movement and described the basic principles of 'Common necessity' 'Union', 'Equality', 'Self-help' and 'Mutual help' on which all the societies are founded. He then showed the immense possibilities of the movement in the moral, economic, social and political spheres, and expressed a hope that if half the enthusiasm at present evinced in things political were shown in things co-operative, it would result in considerable benefit to the country.

The President then called upon Mr. R. N. Trivedi to further discuss the subject. Mr. Trivedi spoke at length on the consumers' and producers' co-operation and elucidated what the President had suggested in brief. He also referred to the rapid progress of the movement in the District during the last five years, adding that the number of Societies had gone up to 165 and the total working capital to over Rupees Five and a half lakhs.

R. B. R. M. Mehta dwelt at length on the altruistic nature of this movement and appealed to those present to help in the promotion of the movement.

Mr. W. S. Mukadam said that he was quite alive to the importance of the movement as an instrument of national regeneration and added that the Nationalists who were training the bulk of the population in the basic principles of Self-government were indirectly contributing their quota to the growth of the movement. The President then summarised the discussions and seriously suggested the formation of a thrift society in commemoration of the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of Co-operation.

Similar celebrations took place in the District at Kalol and Dohad, where the agriculturists attended in large numbers.

AKYAB FLOODED

Thousands Starving

APPEAL FOR IMMEDIATE HELP

By devastating floods the Hill District of Arakan has been completely washed away. Even on its Headquarters all houses excepting a few strong Government buildings on high places are destroyed, the military line being entirely washed away like other private houses. The town itself is buried under 6 o 9 feet of mud from which houses have to be excavated. The utter disolation of the interior can more be imagined than described. In the district of Akyab again terrible floods have made a total wreck of the township of Kyankataw, Myohaung and Mimbya. In the famous village of Mahamuni out of 120 houses only 4 are left standing. The water level rose up to 4 or 5 yards and people fled to neighbouring hills leaving their houses to be washed away with food, seed-grain, cattle and everything. Those who remained first got up on the beams of their houses, but when beams were submerged they climbed on the roofs. Thousands of cattle have been killed, even wild beasts did not escape. Even according to conservative Government estimate about 100,000 acres have been ruinously flooded and 15,000 households have lost their all, the damage being about 25 lakhs in the lowest calculation in seed-grain, food supplies and cattle alone. Absence of communication with the interior disables to ascertain how many human lives are lost, but in the river human bodies have been found.

The damage is irreparable and the suffering is indescribable. The starving thousands have no food to eat, no clothes to wear and no house to take shelter in: they are dying by inches. People are living on uneatable things like herb-roots and undrinkable things like juice of plantain trees. Some did not get anything to eat for 5 or 6 days. When one sits down to meal famished people from around rend the sky with screams of "Give us to eat, give us to eat." But who will give? Few have got anything to spare. Even an anna saves a soul for a day.

The Akyab District Congress Committee have opened a Relief Fund in aid of the flood-stricken; but the exigency of the situation is far greater than their resources, for it is a question not of thousands but of lakhs. So hereby the District Congress Committee appeal to the generous public to contribute their mites to the said Relief Fund and save these unfortunates. Contributions may be sent either to Dr. S. P. Choudhury President, Congress Relief Fund or Mr. Mulji Bhagawanji, Treasurer, Congress Committee, Akyab.

GONDAL RULERS' MUNIFICIENT DONATION

ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF FUND

His Highness the Maharaja of Gondal has contributed Rs. 10,000 to the Assam Flood Relief Fund.

BOMBAY RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA'S COLLECTIONS.

The Rashtriya Stree Sabha acknowledges receipts of the following further contribution towards the Assam Flood Relief Fund and thanks to the donors.

Previously acknowledged Rs. 1,292: From Seth Bapuji Hormusji Daruwalla declared at Zoroastrian Music Club Jasan through Mr. Maneckji Hormusji Dadachanji Rs. 1,000; Bardoli Satyagrah Sahayak Samiti, Bombay, Rs. 250; Bombay German Silver Association through Seth Chunilal Tulsidas Rs. 201; From Lady Luxmibai Jugmohandas, J.P. in memory of her daughter Kamlabai Rs. 101; Mrs. Javerbai Laxmidas Rs. 51; From a Parsi Lady Rs. 10; Mrs. Lilabai Vithaldas Rs. 5; Mrs. Gokibai Damodar Vyas Rs. 2; Santa Cruz Gujarati Hindu Sri Mandal Branch Rs. 101; Patidar Stri Mandal Rs. 101; Total Rs. 3,114-0-0.

Those who want to donate to this fund are requested to forward their contributions to the address of the Sabha, Congress House, Girgaum Back Road.

INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP A CAMOUFLAGE!

National Freedom is the Immediate Necessity

MRS. RUKMINI LAKSHMIPATHI'S APPEAL TO YOUTH

The All-Ceylon Indian Youths' Conference was held at Kandy, on the 7th instant (Sunday). The following are extracts from the presidential address of Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmipathi:—

India and Ceylon have very many interests in common. This "noble island in all its natural riches" is culturally one with India, and retains some of her traditions even though Western civilisation has unfortunately denationalised its people to a certain extent. Ceylon still regards India as her mother-country and looks up to her for inspiration and guidance. Both have been the recipients of most unwelcome censure from Britishers. Pretending as they do, to direct our destinies and posing as custodians of our rights, they are of opinion that we are unfit for full responsible Government. It is a pity that even the Donoughmore Commission should have arrived at such a conclusion, unwarranted by the facts of the situation. The incapacity of Indians to govern themselves is expressed with greater vehemence because of their supposed complexities of social, cultural and political differences. I daresay the youths here as in India are alive to the implications of the national insult hurled at them. The great connecting link between these two countries therefore is the noble ideal of independence which will be demanding of us all, our energy, our time and our resources. Our goal and aspirations being common, I feel that this auspicious occasion is a means to bring us together so as to understand each other fully.

WORLD YOUTH MOVEMENT.

The Great War of 1914 plunged the world in agony and discord. It pitilessly tore asunder and annihilated mankind. It crippled the world's resources with the result that the air was rent with the universal cry of "No more war". Every nation clamoured for peace and was almost frantic in its protest against a world-weary and ghastly war.

All over the world the Youth of every country is organising itself for citizenship "involving a minimum of organisation with a maximum of effect". While elders harboured feelings of mutual suspicion and distrust, youths on the other hand set out to prepare themselves for world citizenship inspired by ideas of brotherhood.

INDIAN YOUTH MOVEMENT.

The Indian Youth Movement (what applies to India applies equally to Ceylon) has just begun to assume a national character and its significance as a dynamic force is rapidly being felt. The youths have begun to bestir themselves and are busy trying to create a happy, powerful, free and Great India. As the most promising movement of the India of to-day, it has not escaped the attention of the Government which looks upon every new movement with unnecessary suspicion and perhaps fear. Everywhere the Youth spirit is at work, attempting to give a new orientation and a new colour to the traditional institutions of the land. Youths are the trustees of posterity and they have a great function to discharge. With a rich heritage behind them they must needs dedicate themselves to the service of the Motherland.

WANTED A PEACEFUL REVOLUTION.

At this crucial and psychological period of India's history, a thorough overhauling of things is an imperative necessity and many a genuine attempt is being made to reshape society at its base. A more sturdy and courageous generation is required to fulfil to perfection the aims and objects of the new movement. What is needed now is a radical revolution, affecting all aspects of life which will rid the country of the thousand and one evils it is suffering from, socially and politically. Weak and disorganised as we are, and full of internal communal squabbles and other disruptive elements and above all suffering under foreign bondage for years, the Youth Movement cannot be more welcome anywhere than in India and hence the responsibility of the Indian Youths is heavier. The Indian youths are not in any way inferior to the youths of the other parts of the world. They are inspired by the same impulse in their duty to the country. The material is there in its pure, simple and unsullied form waiting to be moulded into its proper shape.

ALL-INDIA FEDERATION OF YOUTHS.

A common youth movement for the whole of India, unaffected by distinctions of rank or wealth, caste, community or creed, with a highly cosmopolitan and enlarged breadth of vision, is as essential an institution as the Indian National Congress for laying the foundations of our national edifice. Youths have got their own problems to solve no less important than the urgent and pressing political problems of the day. They have to safeguard their interests as against the inroads of the elders. Such questions of an all-absorbing nature as untouchability, prohibition, forced labour, child marriage, abolition of caste system, women's education, physical culture, rural reconstruction, Swadeshi and co-operation are matters of serious consideration for youths. Only Young India can offer the right solution for all these problems. The youths have to take a definite lead in these matters, particularly regarding the question of child marriage, where their responsibility lies in making a firm resolve not to marry undeveloped immature girls of tender age. The object of the Indian Youth Congress as stated under Article I of its Constitution is "An all-round rally of the progressive forces of the youth of the country with a view to attainment of national well-being and freedom and furthering the channels of international co-operation." It is well and true to talk of international fellowship and co-operation and world citizenship. Personally I do not believe in international goodwill. It is a mere camouflage and a delusion to think of internationalism before strengthening ourselves. Mahatma Gandhi said it is hypocritical and criminal to dabble in fellowship with other free nations when we are no longer free and when we have not fully developed that instinct to live and act in the name of Indian nation. Let us develop from within and strive to place ourselves on a footing of equality with other free peoples so as to command the requisite respect for practising internationalism.

YOUTH ORGANISATIONS IN INDIA.

In India at present, there are many youth organizations working for the fulfilment of one and the same ideal. The Bharat Yuvak Sangha, the Hindusthan Seva Dal, and the Theosophical Youth Movement known as the Federation of Young Theosophists, are movements existing separately for themselves having unfortunately no sympathy in common, though they have the same ends in view. In the city of Madras alone, there are youth organisations representing various communities, e.g., the Muslim League of Youth, the Christian League of Youth, the Non-Brahmin League of Youth, the Adi-Dravida League of Youth, the Devanga League of Youth and finally the League of Youth, Madras, which has thrown open its membership to one and all. What we need badly is a federation of all the associations so as to establish a kind of unity among the youths of India. As it is the elders are divided among themselves wrangling over petty matters. Let youths at least give up their communal differences which menace society and let them organise themselves into an effective All-India Federation of Youths for the service of Mother India.

PRESENT POLITICAL CRISIS.

The present political situation is very much disheartening and is anything but satisfactory. The Government has alienated the sympathy of its people and the people's distrust has become a pronounced feature. Many of our young men are deprived of their liberty and are forced to rot inside the prison walls. Wholesale arrest of labour leaders and youths has become the order of the day, as seen in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case. Prosecutions and house searches are now every day events. The promulgation of the Public Safety Ordinance and the passing of the Trades Disputes Bill furnish standing examples of the policy ppursued by the alien bureaucracy.

The appointment of the Statutory Commission was a "colossal fraud," as evidenced by its all-white composition and it is no wonder, therefore, that all sections of people united together as they never did before, to effectively boycott it. Writing about the visit of Simon Commission an English Journal of Calcutta advocated 'twenty years of resolute Government.' This may be taken as a faithful indication of the average mentality of the Britisher resident in India, regarding the reforms. His influence is bound to weigh with the Government. Not long ago the Viceroy in his speech said that "the work of the Statutory Commission was one of settling and deciding the constitution of British India." India now understands how to value the profuse promises made in the Chambers of Whitehall and those proclaimed from the mountain tops of Simla. It is of small concern to us what further reforms the British Government is contemplating to dole out to us in a parsimonious fashion. Nothing short of complete Independence will meet the wishes of the Indian nation.

A DISTRESSING FACTOR.

A great and distressing factor which retards the progress of Independence is the Hindu-Muslim discord. This communal problem is entirely political in character and it is still left unsolved though, minute by minute, our leaders are trying to bring about amicable relations between the two communities. Unfortunately the Congress is a house divided against itself, some going to the extreme of accepting office and others advocating complete non-co-operation. It is extremely necessary that the Congress should unite and put by minor differences and offer a bold and united front to the Bureaucracy. Unhappily even in Ceylon communalism is rearing its urgly head to the detriment of national well-being. It is time that the Youths of Ceylon realised the dangers of communalism and worked for its eradication. The Tamilian, the Sinhalese, the Christian and the Burgher should move as brothers, belonging to the same soil and as having interests in common. I would appeal to my Indian brethren domiciled in Ceylon to regard themselves as Ceylonese first and Indians next.

YOUTH AND POLITICS.

What is to be the attitude of youths in the coming struggle towards the establishment of independence? It will be admitted on all hands that the Youth movement should never for a moment lose its independent character. It should be an entity in itself and youths should never allow their interests to be subordinated to those of self-seeking politicians, who never scruple to exploit them to further their own ends. But it does not follow that youths on that account should refrain from identifying themselves with the most progressive national body whose interests are similar to those of youths and whose ideals coincide with youth ideals. The Indian National Congress stands for the ideal of Independence to be obtained by all constitutional, legitimate and non-violent means. Did not the youths of Egypt acquit themselves in most worthy manner at the time of the deportation of Zaghlul Pasha and at the time of the visit of the Milner Commission? There the youths were the first to organise themselves in an effective manner to protest against the dictation of the British Cabinet. The whole nation went on strike; colleges and schools had to be closed and the gallant Egyptian youths obeyed to a man, the call of the country.

But in India what did the Youths do when Lokamanya Tilak was arrested; when the Jullianwala Bagh massacre took place, when Mahatma Gandhi and thousands of patriots were clapped into jails, when Lalaji was treated with *lathi* blows and when the unwanted Simon Commission visited India? They did protest no doubt; but it was on mere paper and they recorded their disapproval by passing a few angry resolutions. The students did not have the nerve to boycott colleges and schools with the fear of expulsion haunting them. It is high time the students of our land changed their mentality and followed the lead given by the Egyptian and Chinese students. "A legitimate national pride" is therefore what is required of our youths. An intense desire to be free must set in and if that spirit could be awakened, it will surely lead us on to fulfil our duties as honest citizens.

YOUTH AND SOCIAL SERVICE.

There are many urgent social problems which have to be tackled by the younger generation. No other country in the world suffers more from self-inflicted evils than India.

Unspeakable social evils like childmarriage, enforced child-widowhood, untouchability, drink ignorance, insanitation, unemployment and soul-killing poverty, the institution of Devadasi system and their dedication to temples, caste system in all its rigidity have established themselves in our midst, and these have to be uprooted by State legislation whenever necessary.

EDUCATION.

Britain could not have committed a greater wrong than keeping India in a state of ignorance and illiteracy. Western culture with all its merits, has produced a slave mentality among our boys and girls, resulting in an indiscriminate imitation of Western habits and customs. The present system of education has therefore done us more harm than good. The Universities engineered as they are by officials have not helped us to be economically efficient. On the other hand they have helped to denationalise and degrade us and also to produce a whole army of meek and docile clerks. It is gratifying to note that increasing attention is being given to the need for military training and that leaders like Dr. Moonje are coming forward to help the movement. The Hindustan Seva Dal is rendering valuable assistance in the same field. The illiteracy among women is even more appalling than among men. In all India, the literacy among men is about 12 p.c. while among women, it is only 2 p.c. It is notorious that there is no system of compulsory primary education after 150 years of British rule in India. The whole country must be flooded with primary schools so as to help to minimise considerably the enormous illiteracy staring us in our face.

WORK FOR COMMON WEAL.

After referring to the Feminist movement in Asia, specially in India and Ceylon, the President concluded:—

"Friends, in concluding, I wish to appeal to you to think in terms of the country as a whole, to set aside personal considerations and to work for the common weal. Never forget for a moment that all of you have a part to play, whether big or small in the great work of nation-building. And in a spirit of selfless sacrifice, consecrate your strength, energy and capacity for the fulfilment of the noble task. Love for one's country must become a religion with youths. Let it capture your hearts. May you all march forward with a fearless mind on the road taken by heroes and leave the shadows of the past far far behind you."

UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE

PATRIOTIC FILM AT IMPERIAL CINEMA

The United Pictures Syndicate have released this week at the Imperial Cinema, Bombay, an historical film of absorbing interest entitled "Rajasanyas." The film is indicative of the progress which the indigenous film industry is making in this country. From the point of view of photo-technique, setting and rendering of the characters, it shows a distinct improvement upon former performances.

Indian history abounds in chapters revealing in robust patriotism and deeds of valour, and this is the central theme of "Rajasanyas." The plot is laid in the famous Rajput capital or Chitor. Chonda, the motherless Crown Prince of Chitor renounces his title to the throne at the alter of filial love. He allows the king (his father) to marry Yasoda, the beautiful princess of Mewar, and abdicates his claim to the throne in favour of a son that may be born to them. Yasoda bears a child named Molak who blooms into a handsome youth. On his death bed the King summons Chonda the hero and asks him to redeem his pledge and stand by Molak till he came to age. Chonda who is a patriot first and last needs no reminder to fulfil his pledge and carries on Government in the name of young Molak. The young prince has an uncle named Jodha who is an arch plotter and attempts to usurp the throne. He tries to get rid of Chonda by prejudicing the queen against him and having succeeded in this, proclaims himself as the king. The climax is reached when Chonda is about to be beheaded on a false charge he is rescued by patriotic Bhils. Then ensues a battle in which Chonda has to surmount endless difficulties but patriotism wins at last. There is also a love interest which gives a human touch to the story.

The photography is done by Mr. P. S. Talgeri and the chief role is played by Mr. Wamanrao Kulkarni.

LORD PEEL TO VISIT INDIA

LONDON, July 8.

That Lord Peel is visiting India next cold weather has been widely advertised. But why is the ex-Secretary of State visiting India? Press reports credit the visit with a private object. But there is a belief in Indian commercial circles in London that Lord Peel who is a staunch believer in preserving India as a large market for British goods is visiting India in order to gather personal impressions with a view to attack the Simon Commission's report should it in any way go beyond the terms which British vested interests would dictate.—Free Press Beam Service.

SUBMARINE DISASTER

TWO VESSELS OF INSTRUCTIONAL FLOTILLA COLLIDE

HEAVY CASUALITY

LONDON July 9

The Admiralty announce that Submarine H—47 was sunk by Submarine L—12 off Pembroke coast There are only two survivors of H-47 while one man is missing from L-17.—Reuter.

The usual complement of H—47 was 23 men and her displacement 440 tons.

Her sistership sank in the dock at Devonport in August 1926 and was consequently placed on disposal list. H—47 was commanded by Lieutenant R. J. Gardner.—Reuter.

FIRST LORD OF ADMIRALTY'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, July 9

The First Lord of Admiralty announcing the submarine disaster in the House of Commons said that both the vessels belonged to the instructional submarine flotilla and were proceeding from Lamlash to Portland. Steps were being taken to locate H—47 as speedily as possible but owing to the depth of the water salvage was most improbable. There was no hope of saving the remainder of the crew estimated at 22—Reuter

MANUAL TRAINING IN MUNICIPAL SHOOLS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will kindly publish the following few lines in your widely circulated paper. With a view to drawing the public attention to one of the most important factors of education I wish to give my impressions about the handicrafts and manual training classes in the Bombay Municipality Schools.

I came from the Samartha Vidyalaya, Talegaon Dabhade, to see the handicrafts and manual training classes of the Bombay, Municipality and I am glad to find that in schools very successful attempts have been made. The teachers are enthusiastic and the boys take interest in their work. But in some schools the space allotted to this work is not sufficient and in no school is a sufficient number of periods devoted to this work. I do not think that the school authorities do not realize the importance of the handicrafts or manual training. They are as important as the training of the head. In fact, the three H's 'Hand, Head and Heart) are as important as the three 'R's' in primary education. That education which neglects the training of any one of these is not only defective but harmful as well.

Apart from its occupational value, this manual training or handicrafts training has an educational value also. If rightly conducted it trains the boys in concentration, observation, judgment, accuracy and patience. Besides it impresses on his mind the dignity of labour.

Unfortunately, the public seems to be blind to the benefits—importance of handicrafts ornamental training and hence the promoters have an uphill task. Besides it is only a year or two since it was begun and hence we cannot measure the success in terms of the work done by the boys. Yet in one or two schools that I have visited, the work of the boys—cane work, wood work, book-binding, paper folding, —promises success and proves the soundness of the attempt.

Now I should like to make a few humble suggestions in this matter:

(I) There should be more periods for this training.

(II) Other teachers—especially the class teachers—should take interest in this training and help the special teacher; otherwise it is not possible for one man to give individual instructions to every boy at one and the same time which is necessary at least in the first three or four standards.

III. To educate the public opinion and to encourage the boys there should be occasional exhibitions of the articles prepared by the boys and prizes should be awarded. Articles in newspapers, emphasising the necessity of handicrafts and manual training by competent teachers will help materially educate the public opinion in this matter.

IV. There should be an efficient model carpentry workshop where the advanced students can complete their course and acquire shop-experience as well as self-confidence. It would be even financially profitable.

V. As weaving is a national industry more attention should be paid to it.

The Municipality will have to incur some initial expenses. But, is not education one of the most important duties of the municipality? In conclusion, I hope the Bombay Municipality will set an example in this respect to all other schools and help remove one great defect in our educational system.—Yours, etc.,

S S. MAHAJAN,
Navin Samartha Vidyalaya.

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MEERUT CASE TRANSFER APPLICATION

Mr. V. H. Joshi's Affidavit

ALLAHABAD, July 8.

The court was crowded to its utmost capacity when an application under Sections 526 and 267 of the Criminal Procedure Code and clause 22 of the Letters Patent for the transfer of the Meerut conspiracy case to Allahabad was made by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru before the Chief Justice to-day on behalf of the following nine accused:—

Messrs. P. C. Joshi, Dharamvir Singh, M.L.C, Lakshman Rao Kadam, Gauri Shanker, S. A Dange, Bishwanath Mukherjee, K N Joglekar, S. N. Banerji and R. S. Nimbkar.

TEXT OF THE APPLICATION.

The following is the next of the application:—

From the reasons stated in the accompanying affidavit it is prayed that this honourable court may be pleased to order as follows:

1. That the magisterial enquiry into the case be held at Allahabad.

2. That in case any of the accused are committed to trial, they be committed to this honiurable court.

3. That in case any of the accused are committed to this honourable court to trial may be directed to be by jury.

4. That pending the disposal of this application the proceedings before the additional district magistrate at Meerut may be stayed.

TEXT OF THE AFFIDAVIT.

The following is the text of the affidavit filed in support of the application:—

I, Vasudev Hari Joshi, solemnly affirm and state as follows:—

1. That I have for the last one month been residing at Sipi Talai, Meerut, and am looking after the interests of a number of accused in this case including Sripad Amrit Dange, under whom I was working as secretary.

2. That I as fully acquainted with the facts stated herein, which are true to my knowledge and belief.

3. That the applicants along with the other accused in the case were arrested under warrants issued by the district magistrate of Meerut at various places in India including Bombay, Poona, Calcutta, Jhansi, Meerut, Lucknow and Allahabad on different dates between the 20th and 30th March, 1929, except Mr. H. L. Hutchinson who wa arrested on the 15th June, 1929.

4. That the said warrants of arrest were issued by the district magistrate of Meerut on the 15th March, 1929, on a complain filed under Sec. 121-A I.P.C. by Mr R. H Horton, officer on special duty, under the director of intelligence bureau, Government of India.

5. That the applicants and the other accused in the case are at present lodged as under-trial prisoners in the district jail at Meerut.

6. That since the arrests of the applicants, the prosecution applied for and obtained several remands from time to time till the 12th June, 1929, when for the first time the case for the prosecution was opened by the special public prsecutor before Mr. Milner White, the additional district magistrate of Meerut.

7. That the learned additional district magistrate was engaged on the 12th, 13th, 24th and 25 June, 1929, in hearing the opening address of the special public prosecutor and in disposing of certain preliminary objections raised on behalf of the defence.

8. That no evidence has so far been tendered to or taken by the learned additional district magistrate.

9. That out of the 32 accused in the above alleged conspiracy 14 belong to Bombay presidency, 10 to Bengal, five to the United Provinces and three to the Punjab.

I. That of these belonging to the Bombay presidency the accused, Sripad Amrit Dange, Sachchidanand Vishnu Ghate, Keshav Nilkant Joglekar, Shanta Ram Savalaram Mirajkar, Gangadhar Moreshwar Adhikari, Motiram Gajanan Desai, Arjun Atmaram Alve, Govind Ramchandra Kasle, Shaukat Usmani and Benjamin Francis Bradley were arrested within the presidency town of Bombay, while S. H. Jhabvala was arrested at Khar, a suburb of Bombay. Raghunath Shivram Nimbkar who ordinarily resides in Bombay was arrested at Ajmer and H L Hutchinson was arrested at Nagpur on the 15th June, 1929, his place of residence being Bombay.

II. That of the ten accused from Bengal I am informed that Ajodhya Prasad, Muzaffer Ahmad, Shamsul-Huda, Kishorilal Ghosh and Phillip Spratt were arrested in Calcutta.

12. That some of the accused are represented in the court of the learned additional district magistrate by counsel, while the rest are undefended.

13. That the special public prosecutor has in the course of his opening address referred to a very large number of books, pamphlets and periodicals.

14. That the complainant, Mr. Horton, informed Mr. Gupta, counsel for some of the accused, that he expected that the number of witnesses for the prosecution including those of a formal character would run to several hundreds.

15. That the accused from Calcutta, Bombay and other places are anxious to secure the services of some counsel from outside Meerut, But it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to find sufficient and suitable accommodation for them at Meerut. The counsel who are already appearing for some of the accused and have come from outside Meerut have found it extremely difficult to find suitable accommodation where they can stay and work over the case.

16. That in Meerut there are no libraries where the necessary books or reference on socialism, trade unionism, communism, labour movement, the proceedings of the international, and books on law are available for the use of counsel appearing in the case.

17. That the issues involved in the enquiry cover a very large field —legal, political, economic and social—and relate to certain matters and organisations outside India as will appear from the opening address of the special public prosecutor. Accused have been tried by a judge of the High Court and would have had the benefit of a trial by jury, and the accused have been seriously prejudiced by the prosecution having been started at Meerut.

19. That the facts stated in paragraphs 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16 and 17 are true to my personal knowledge, that the facts stated in paragraphs 2, 3, 10, 11 and 14 are based on information received and believed to be true, and the statements in paragraphs 17 and 18 are based on advice of counsel for the defence.—"Forward."

Announcement

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—:o:—

Resentment Amongst Saner Elements In U. S.

SANFRANCISCO, June 6.
(By Mail.)

How discourtsey to Poet Rabindranath Tagore by U.S.A. Passport Officials roused resentment and regret among the saner sections of the American people is given expression to by Mr. John D. Barry. Writing in the "San Francisco News" under the caption "Discourtsey to Tagore"—An affront to International goodwill," Mr. Barry says:—Sir Rabindranath Tagore is a world figure He might have been described as such long before he was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature some years ago. For many years he has been distingnished as a poet, as a philosopher and as an educator. His career is one of modern India's glories. So when he is subjected to American authority, to anything that even remotely suggested indignity the matter is of public concern.

Here are the circumstances that preceded the incident that has been made the theme of sensational reports some time ago Tagore was invited by the Government of Canada to represent India at the International Conference of Education in Vancouver. The Viceroy of India, Lord Irwin and the Government of Bengal appointed an official in the Government's Educational Service to act as his private Secretary and as his diplomatic escort. To both they issued passports that entitled them to honours shown to Government representatives of foreign nations.

When Dr. Tagore reached Japan he was called on by the American Consul at Kobe and assured that it would be enthusiastically welcomed in the United States.

Off the Canadian shore he was formally greeted by the representatives of the Government. In Vancouver and Victoria he addressed great audiences. On his last day in Canada thousands of people gathered in the rain to hear his parting message

From Canada it had been arranged that he was to proceed South and deliver a series of lectures in the University of California (Southern) for six weeks. On the way he wanted to have a brief visit here in San Francisco. After giving talks in Los Angeles he had in mind going through the Panama Canal to England and to deliver a series of talks at the Oxford University.

DRESSED IN BRIEF AUTHORITY

These plans, however, were shattered by his experience as he was about to cross the Canadian border. He was informed that before he could enter the States he must appear personally in the Immigration Office in Vancouver. His friends explained that he was in feeble health and was very busy and tried to make a definite appointment. An official said, "Come over in the afternoon and we will do the best we can."

When Dr. Tagore arrived in the office, though the official in charge had been told who he was, he was kept standing for more than half an hour while the official talked about trivial affairs in no way related to office business. Finally the man waved his hand and said, "Come," He pointed to a chair and added, "Sit down."

WHO PAID YOUR PASSAGE?

Then he asked such questions as "Who paid your passage over here? Have you ever been in jail? and "Are you going to settle permanently in the United States?"

The last question made Tagore break into a momentary irritation. He said, "No, no, no."

All the other questions he answered quietly.

It happens that besides being a world figure on account of his gifts, Tagore is by inheritance, a Prince. The name means chief. Service has always been his ideal. He likes to think of himself as the friend and servant of humanity. So it was with some astonishment that he was treated very much as if he were regarded as an undesirable alien.

This experience hasn't endeared this country of ours to the man who is generally accepted as a shining figure in civilization. And it has shown us up before the world as gratuitously inconsiderate and discourteous. Moreover, it doesn't make for the international goodwill that, as a people were officially, at any rate; trying to encourage. It is all the more regretable because it puts a slight on one who has always felt a profound regard for American ideals. Tagore and Gandhi are two outstanding Hindus who have held before their people the United States an example of democratic breadth and tolerance.—Free Press.

INDIANS IN UGANDA

Continued from page 6.

to live, trade, compete and fight for their political and civil rights with the Europeans. The ordinary Indian trader of Uganda is invariably uneducated, and carries with him the same manners, the same methods and the same social customs that he followed in India since his great grandfather's times, wherever he goes. The better class of Indian merchants and traders, many of whom are ginners or wholesale merchants or shopkeepers on a larger scale are superior to the former only in point of wealth but are no better than they so far as their living is concerned. They live in small houses which are in most cases attached to their business firms or shops or offices and keep these houses and their surroundings very dirty. Their furniture, some times quite rich, is piled up without any idea of taste or proper arrangement; their kitchens are smoky and dirty and their compounds invariably neglected.

RETAINING THE PURDAH.

Their women, who are also devoid of any education or culture, are kept in strict "purdah" and the abominable custom of veiling their faces is followed in Uganda with perhaps greater strictness than in India. These people do not even dress well. Many of them still stick to their "dhoti", which, an emblem of patriotism as they call it may be, is absolutely unsuitable to the climate of this country and to the nature of their work. Those among them who wear English dress have no idea of any taste or aesthetics and look more laughable in their semi-imitations. The only reform which they seem to have introduced in their mode of life is the non-observance of caste-distinction (in the matter of inter-dining alone), but this reform is rather a compulsory than a voluntary measure in many cases, for orthodoxy in this matter is a subject of universal contempt in this country. A majority of these people, when they return to India become strict observers of caste as before and forgot how they lived in Africa.

THE SMALL EDUCATED CLASS.

Two other classes of Indians, however, are much better in these respects, namely, the educated and cultured businessmen and clerks. These people are quite fit to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Europeans with regard to social customs and refined manners. They dress well, live in decent houses and keep their persons and their surroundings quite clean. Their women also enjoy legitimate freedom. They have refined tastes, excellent society manners and a liking for all that is good and worthy of imitation in others. They have their clubs, their sports, their societies and their picnics—the lighter side of life which refreshes their brains and preserves their health, while the "deshi" trader, whether small or great, rich or poor, willfully denies all these things to himself and finds satisfaction in drudging from early morning to a late hour in the night in his shop or office. The result in this case is frequent illness and heavy bills for medicines for which the blame is often wrongly thrown on the climate of Uganda. I may mention here that the climate of Uganda is really bad as compared with that of India, but to a man regular in food and exercise and clean in living it cannot do much harm.

DUTY OF INDIAN LEADERS.

The root of many of the evils, therefore, which the Indians have to face here regarding segregation and different townships for Europeans and Indians, is, in my opinion, this class of uneducated Indians. If the white man is to blame for treating the Indian here with a sort of contempt, the Indian is no less to blame, I think, for deserving the contempt. And so it is a high time now that such people are prevented from coming over here—not by the East African Government but by the Government of India. And as the Government of India cannot be expected to take any initiative for the good of these Indians, it would not be out of their sphere of work if such of the popular leaders in India as take interest in matters relating to "Indians Overseas" took up this question. It is necessary that a certain standard—preferably of education—be fixed and persons who are below that standard should not be allowed to emigrate to East Africa. And thus alone we shall be able to have such Indians in East Africa as can successfully fight for their legitimate rights and privileges and vindicate the honour of their community. And it would then be needless for the Government to depute any more Sastriars to plead for Indians in East Africa, for then they would fight out on their own ground and perhaps in a much better way too.

Jinja-Uganda, June 9.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST MR. HAJI'S BILL

(Continued from page 6.)

Government have decided that all traces of racial discrimination should disappear, and if they have made known their views to the agents of railway administrations, who is frustrating their effort?

ONLY 21 PER CENT. INDIANS IN HIGHER GRADES.

According to the railway administration report for 1926-27, as many as 78.8 per cent. of the higher posts are occupied by Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and only 21.2 per cent. by Hindus, Muslims and other Indians. And this discrimination against Indians does not cease with the superior services. It persists in the recruitment for the subordinate services also. The report for 1926-27 shows that while Europeans and Anglo-Indians hold 70.4 per cent. of these posts, Hindus, Muslims and other Indians hold only 29.6 per cent. The objection, it may be made clear, is not to the appointment of Anglo-Indians, but to the racial discrimination made in the recruitment of the services and in the terms of services offered to Indians on the one hand and to Europeans and Anglo-Indians on the other. For instance, there are two grades of guards, grade I and grade II; as a rule only Europeans and Anglo-Indians are appointed to the former grade. Mr. Parsons has admitted this. In the Assembly in February last he said, 'It has been the general practice to appoint Europeans' (and Anglo-Indians) 'initially to grade I and 'Indians to grade II'. Racial discrimination is also made in the appointments of ticket collectors and engine drivers and firemen, and in such technical services as those of charge men, electricians and permanent way inspectors, Europeans and Anglo-Indians being preferred to Indians.

Further in the matter of medical relief, distinction is made between Indians and Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Separate blocks are provided for the two classes of patients, where the senior officer attends to Europeans and Anglo-Indians and the junior to Indians. There are other complaints of racial discrimination: in the matter of fines—that Indians pay most of the fines and that they are spent mostly on European recreation institutes, regarding the issue of Christmas passes to Christians only, regarding the issue of occasional passes to ministers of the Christian religion alone and the refusal of such passes to ministers of other religions. If the railway think it their duty to look after the spiritual needs of their European and Anglo-Indian employees, can they ignore the spiritual needs of their Indian employees? Time and again the attention of the Government has been drawn to the existence of these racial distinctions in the railway department; the reply comes that the question is being given consideration. If those in charge of the department had been really anxious would the distinctions have persisted so long,"

WHEN WILL THEY DISAPPEAR?

The same paper in its issue of the 25th February, 1929, says:—"Sir George Rainy made the reassuring statement in the Assembly on Thursday last that the railways would at once proceed to raise the salary of the teachers of Indian schools to the level of the salary prevailing in the province in which the schools are situated. As the readers of the "Leader" are aware while the railways are maintaining some very well-staffed and otherwise well-equipped schools for the children of their European employees, they have so far ignored the demand of public opinion that the condition of Indian schools and the prospects of Indian teachers require greatly to be improved. In the Oakgrove School at Jherripani, to take an instance, the principal receives a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month, the headmaster draws Rs. 600, and as many as six assistant masters each receive Rs. 300 or over. While there are only two teachers of the Indian schools who are paid more than Rs. 200. Indeed, the head mistresses of European primary schools are better paid than the teachers of Indian high schools. Further while for the teachers of the European schools, there is a time scale of pay, there is none for the teachers of Indian schools. Therefore, Sir George Rainy's statement will be welcomed by the teachers. When a railway is taken over by the State, the teachers of railway schools are entitled to the same rates of pay as the teachers of other Government schools. The announcement made by Sir George Rainy was long over due. However, what about other vestiges of racial discrimination in the educational policy of the railways? The railways help the employees in the education of their children in a number of ways. They provide schools which are maintained and controlled by them. But while the total expenditure on these railway schools from railway funds amounts to about Rs. 360,000 for European schools, it amounts to about Rs. 1,20,000 for Indian schools. About Rs. 10,000 was spent on scholarships to Europeans and Anglo-Indians and only about Rs. 1,800 was given to Indians. About Rs. 62,000 was spent in grants-in-aid to non-railway schools for Europeans, Rs. 45,000 was spent for Indians. Rs. 2,90,000 pas given to Europeon and Anglo-Indian employees to enable them to pay the fees of their children, but only Rs. 19,000 was given to Indian employees. While a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 13,22,096 was incurred on European schools, Rs. 2,02,514 was spent on Indian schools. We ask Sir George Rainy, when will these distinction disappear?"

(To Be Continued.)

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MILL WORKERS IN AHMEDABAD

Their Scandalous Living Conditions

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, July 7.

The rainy season has commenced in right earnest and the total rainfall has gone up to something above 7 inches. It is still very close and more rain is expected. The condition of the streets and roads in the city is simply lamentable and disgraceful to a city like Ahmedabad. People go about wading through mud and pools of water cursing our municipal administration and even on main roads it is very difficult for pedestrians to walk about without spoiling their clothes. The condition of people living in mill areas is still more pitiable. Outside the city wall poor mill workers have to live on the banks of the river of dirty and filthy water. It is not surprising that these poor workmen suffer in health on account of their surroundings and malaria and worse diseases are rampant among them in the rainy season. The dirty river continues to flow for the whole of the rainy season which extends to about 3 months on this side and after the flow ceases there are pools of dirty water in several parts which serve as breeding grounds for mosquitoes and germs of other diseases. To add to their miseries several mill agents of Ahmedabad have made arrangements for bleeching cloth in the vicinity of the residential quarters of their labourers and the air round about these washing booths being charged with chlorine is very injurious to these poor workmen. The water of these washing booths is allowed to flow out freely and neither the Government nor the Municipal authorities pay any heed to it. God alone can help these poor people in the midst of such surroundings.

Mortality figures of the week show some further improvement, and have gone down from 172 to 158. The death rate of over 30 per thousand cannot however be regarded as satisfactory. Consumption is responsible for only 13 deaths in the course of the week ending Thursday last.

PUBLIC GYMNASIUM.

There were several prize distribution gatherings in Municipal Primary Schools in the course of this week. In one such gathering in Sankdi Sheri Sheth Sakarlal Balabhai as president gave away the prizes and on a hint from the head master of the school declared that he would try to have a public gymnasium in the locality for young students. Sheth Sakarlal is an M.L.C. and takes some interest in public activities and it is hoped that he will open a good gymnasium and put it on a sound footing at an early date.

YOUTH LEAGUE ACTIVITIES.

There was some discussion among the members of the Youth League on account of the requisition submitted by some members regarding the re-election by the Managing Committee Dr. Hariprasad as President. A meeting of the League was called on Wednesday last which was presided over by Dr. Hariprasad. A proposal was brought before the meeting to condemn the resolution of the Managing Committee and an amendment was proposed to file the requisition. When Dr. Hariprasad declared that the amendment was in order about half a dozen members who were dissatisfied with the ruling walked out of the hall and the amendment was carried so that the trouble in the Youth League has ceased for the time being.

Th agitation against the increase of fees in Secondary Schools has come to an end. The Proprietory Sigh School against which the agitation was mainly directed has not been affected and all the classes in the School are full so that boys who wish to join the School are refused admissions and have to be disappointed.

A LIBEL CASE.

The libel case against the "Praja Bandhu" has been proceeding before the city. When it came out for hearing on the 4th instant Mr. Nagindal V. Desai, retired Sessions Judge, Broach, who has commenced practising here, appeared for the defendant, th editor of the "Praja Bandhu." Mr. Dolatram, the complainant and Mr. Bhagat, the Chief Officer were examined by him on that day. Mr. Dolatram has filed a suit in the Civil Court claiming Rs. 25,000 as damages for the letter for which the defamation case is going on and it will come off in due course.

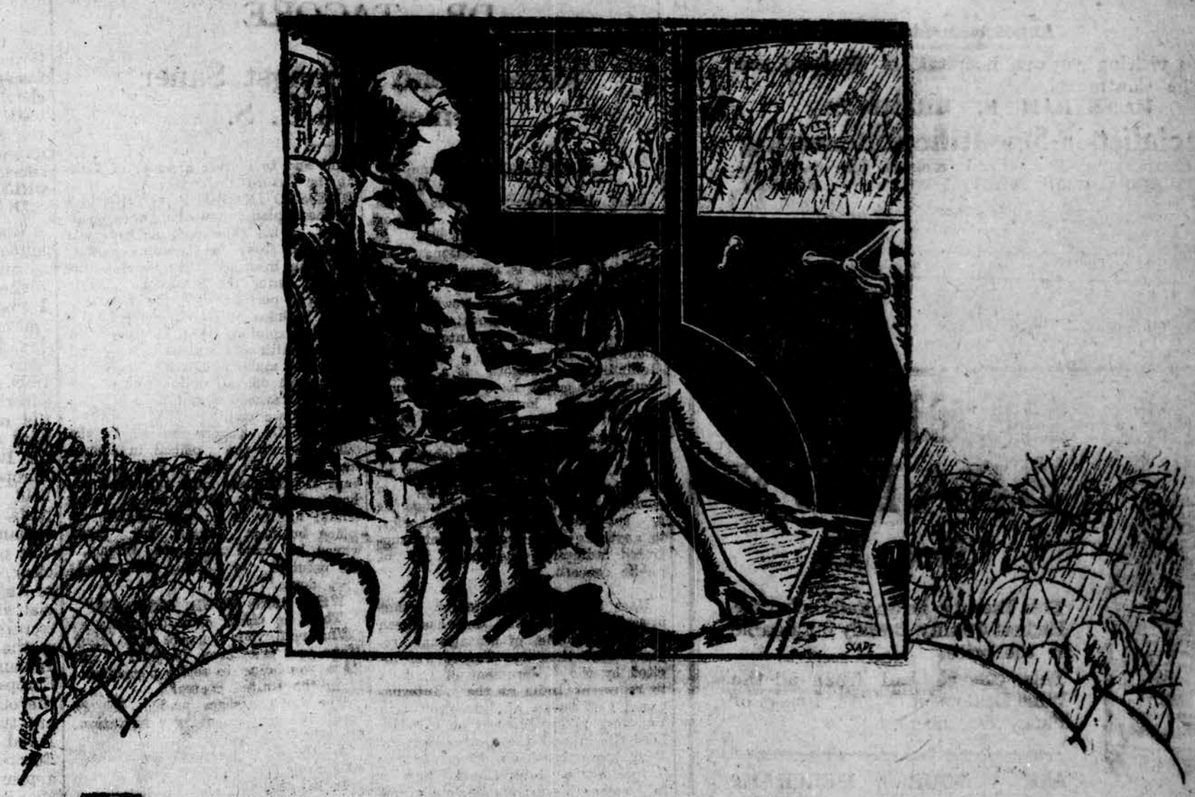
The "Praja Bandhu" of Sunday last published an account of the alleged treatment meted out to one Mr. Hiralal Chunilal, a Jilla Inspector by Mr. Bhagat, the Chief Officer of the Municipality. Mr. Hiralal wrote a letter to the Editor of the "Praja Bandhu" on the 1st instant in which he declared that he had submitted his resignation not because he was slapped but simply because Mr. Bhagat had insulted him, and has now withdrawn the resignation. The letter has been published in to-day's issue of the "Praja Bandhu" and the editor has put in a foot note in which it is alleged that Mr. Hiralal had spoken to several persons on the day on which he had been slapped, but efforts were afterwards made to hush up the whole matter and Mr. Hiralal has gone on leave for a fortnight to avoid further queries.

WANTED A NEW COLLEGE.

As I pointed out in my last letter all the colleges in Gujarat and even at Bombay are over full this year and the Surat College asked for permission to take up a larger number of students than it has been allowed by the University. This permission has been granted and the College has taken up several more students who were waiting for admission. The same difficulty is felt in the Gujarat College and only a few second year students have been taken up in the First Year Arts' class. It is hoped that the Gujarat College also will be allowed to increase accommodation and students who are still waiting for admission will be taken up in the college classes. The solution of this problem however cannot be arrived at till Ahmedabad makes up its mind to have an independent college of its own. It will not be difficult to raise sufficient funds for the purpose and to manage the institution in an efficient manner provided some trusted leaders move in that direction. It is generally felt that such an institution should begin its work in the near future and solve the problem of higher education on this side.

The water supply of the city is as miserable as ever. In spite of the advent of rain the complaint has not disappeared and bitter complaints are heard from several wards where sufficient water cannot be had. Dr. Hariprasad has submitted his report on the cleansing of streets and has made some useful suggestions about improving the sanitation of the city. The first essential factor in this direction is the removal of Punch privies in streets and compelling owners of houses and chawls to provide sufficient latrines for their tenants. The Municipal authorities should keep the latrines clean and see that sanitary arrangements in and near human habitations are satisfactory.

The market here has remained very dull during the week and although some mills are working night and day to meet the demand on the whole very little new business is done and very few fresh transactions are made in cloth or in yarn.



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MADRAS, July 8.

The Bank of Hindustan Limited started by Mr. Vidya Sagar Pandya M.L.A. was formally opened to-day by Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair, Law Member of the Government of Madras.

Mr. Govindadass Chatubuladoss, one of the directors of the Bank in requesting the Law Member to open the Bank paid a tribute to Mr. Pandya, the Managing Director of the Bank for the services he has rendered to the cause of banking in this part of the Presidency, and hoped the Bank of Hindustan would have for its guidance his wonderful and rare enthusiasm for many years to come and thus attain excellency position in the Indian banking world.

Dewan Bahadur M. Krishna Nair before opening the Bank said that under modern conditions, banking facilities are necessary for mobilising and utilising the financial resources of the country. Economic development of any State depends to a large extent upon its banking institution. Existence of efficient and well conducted banks give great impetus to the growth and improvement of trade, commerce, industry, agriculture, commercial and industrial activities expanding rapidly in this country. Banks like the Hindustan Bank is accelerating their expansion.

Concluding he wished every success and prosperity to the bank. He then formally opened the Bank.

Before the opening ceremony, refreshments and tea were served to the guests.

Among those present included the Directors of the Bank, Mr. Mohmeed Osmani, Mr. Ranganswami Iyengar and others.—Free Press.

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Spanish Dictator Speaks Out His Mind

You cannot be many days in Spain without realising in a new way the part played in the life of the country by General Primo de Rivera President of the Council of Ministers.

I have naturally heard much about the Dictator from many sources, and was therefore the more anxious to hear something from him.

In spite of his manifold duties, to which the visit of the League of Nations Council has added considerably, General Primo de Rivera made time to receive me, and answer various questions I wanted to put to him.

Sitting in his room at the War Office, in a blue lounge suit, and soft collar, the head of the Government looked a less formidable figure than when I had seen him 24 hours before in brilliant uniform in the midst of a group of officers at the Royal Palace,—writes the special correspondent of "The Daily Mail" from Madrid in Mail Week.

We conversed in French, which the General speaks fluently, though with an accent not substantially better than my own.

I told the Spanish dictator frankly that I was an English Liberal representing an English Liberal paper and anxious to seek light on various aspects of a regime not precisely identical with our own.

"How long have you been in Spain?" asked the Dictator, promptly.

"About ten days," I said.

"And you have no doubt talked to various people here, journalists and so on."

"Yes", I said, "to all sorts of people."

"A LITTLE TROUBLE."

"And you have looked about you in the streets. Very well. You have seen everything perfectly quiet and peaceful, everyone going about his daily work. There was a little trouble last February, but it was nothing in reality.

"As for me, I move about everywhere. I go about absolutely alone in a completely normal way. I shake hands with all kind of people. I have friends in all classes. There is no hostility whatever towards me as head of the Government.

"So I have been told," I observed, adding that, in future when I heard of rumours of a revolution in Spain I should "be a little sceptical."

General Primo repeated my words. "A little sceptical—yes, you would have reason to be. As to this, incidentally, there seems little room for doubt, unless the situation changes considerably."

"But," I persisted, "in spite of all this, you still feel it necessary to maintain a regime which one might term perhaps somewhat severe".

"INTO AN ABYSS."

"Severe?" repeated the Dictator. "It is not really severe. But discipline and authority were needed. I have nothing against the liberals. They meant well, but they let things slide. Spain was slipping into an abyss. There had to be firm government or anarchy."

"As a journalist," I observed, "I naturally feel a special interest in the question of the liberty of the Press."

"Naturally," rejoined the President of the Council, "but in all essentials the Press is perfectly free. There is a censorship, but if you go to any newspaper office you will find it really means practically no interference with the running of the paper".

On that point, I may observe, I had already made inquiries, which pointed to a very different conclusion. No censorship can fail to impede newspaper production gravely merely on the technical side, to say nothing of the larger aspect of the question.

"And freedom of public meeting?" I pursued.

"It exists. But permission has to be obtained beforehand. You will find plenty of Socialist meetings being held in Spain today by permission of the authorities."

I referred to the delicate question of the trouble with the universities, which had led to the closing of the five principal ones till 1930 by Government order. The order was revoked later—under sheer pressure of public opinion, I am assured—and the Dictator was therefore able to answer with perfect accuracy that the Universities were open, teaching was going on examinations were being held. But he referred, with a new note of emphasis, to the students' protest, explaining with severity that the Universities had had to be closed for a fortnight as a measure of discipline.

"And some of the students are in prison?" I asked.

"A few are. It was a thoroughly bad business. They were conducting a political agitation against the Government and propagating Communism".

"There are some girls among the prisoners?" I continued.

The Dictator agreed, adding that he as "fond of girls himself, but discipline is discipline, and must be enforced."

I asked whether the prisoners would be duly tried, and understood the Prime Minister to reply that they had been, but not, I believe, by the ordinary processes of the law.

We returned to the broader aspects of the present regime. I asked General Primo de Rivera whether he regarded it as permanent or temporary.

"Temporary", he replied at once with decision, going on to explain that a new Constitution, providing for a Single-Chamber Government, new Press laws, and new labour legislation, had been worked out, and would be discussed by the existing Assembly (a purely nominated body) in October, after which it would no doubt be promulgated by Royal Decreee.

The text of the Constitution is to be published, so the President of the Council gave me to understand, in about a fortnight.

I gathered that it would provide for a limited form of representation, on the basis of a kind of communal suffrage, various classes of the community having a right to elect representatives. But for details of this the publication of the draft prepared by the Government, must be awaited.

FASCISM AND CONSERVATISM.

I asked the President of the Council finally whether he had taken Fascism as his model in the first instance.

"No," he said, "not as model. I think myself that Fascism is a good thing for Italy. As a matter of fact Fascism exists in different forms all over Europe. You find it in Italy, in Spain, in Poland, in Bulgaria, a little in Germany, a little in Great Britain, you find it even in the United States and Chile. It is the form the old Conservatism tends to take.

"After all, politics are getting more and more economic. There is the division between capital and labour, between the employing classes and the employed. Fascism is necessary to prevent that from leading to anarchy. I believe in liberty, but you cannot have liberty unless there is order in the streets. To obtain liberty you must have authority and discipline."

MONSOON STRONG IN GUJARAT

—:o:—

STRENGTHENS IN KONKAN AND BURMA

POONA, July 9.

Monsoon remains strong in Gujarat and has strengthened in Konkan and Lower Burma. It is active in Assam, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, Central Provinces and Malabar.

Rain has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Konkan, Hyderabad, Malabar, local in Assam, Bihar, east United Provinces, Central Provinces, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and Mysore; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, west United Provinces, East Rajputana, south-east Madras and North Madras coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Akyab five inches; Gwa and Kyaukpyu four; Bassein and Rangoon three; Victoria Point, Tavoy one and a half; Mergui, Amherst one; Sibsagar, Cherrapunji three; Sandheads one and a half; Ranchi, Bogra three quarters; Burdwan, Hazaribagh a half; Cuttack a quarter; Gorakhpur three; Jubbulpore, Chanda Pendra two; Akola one and a half; Bahraich, Seoni one; Panchmarhi a half; Roorkee a quarter; Surat two; Veraval, Udaipur one and a half, Rajkot three quarters; Marmagao Karwar three; Mangalore two; Calicut, Mahableshwar one and a half; Mercara one; Bombay, Aurangabad, Gulbarga, Hanamkonda a half.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Lower Burma, increase in Upper Burma and extended in west United Provinces east and north Punjab, west Central India and Bombay Deccan.—A.P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay, July 9.

Observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday 8th July 1929:—

Station.	Temp. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June, 1929, to date.
Rangoon	87	0.1	27.0
Calcutta	88	0.3	9.1
Patna	84	1.3	7.9
Allahabad	96	...	2.8
Cawnpore	92	...	7.9
Lucknow	93	T.	12.8
Bareilly	96	...	5.7
Delhi	105	...	1.1
Peshawar	103	...	0.2
Hyderabad	104	...	0.0
Karachi	92	...	0
Jodhpur	103	...	0.8
Jaipur	101	...	3.1
Ajmer	98	...	4.1
Bhuj	97	...	0
Rajkot	93	0.5	7.5
Surat	85	8.4	26.1
Indore	91	...	5.3
Akola	93	0.8	14.3
Amraoti	89	...	5.7
Jubbulpore	86	0.2	9.5
Nagpur	89	0.2	11.7
Bombay	87	...	34.1
Ratnagiri	83	0.1	49.9
Malegaon	90	...	7.6...
Ahmednagar	87	...	7.6
Poona	81	...	6.7
Sholapur	87	...	8.8
Bijapur	85	...	5.1
Belgaum	76	0.1	11.6
Aurangabad	89	...	9.4
Raichur	93	...	7.4
Hyderabad	94	...	2.9
Bangalore	85	T.	1.5
Madura	88	...	1.4
Madras	100	...	1.5
Shillong	73	T.	26.4
Cherrapunji	69	3.3	14.2
Simla	74	...	6.6
Mount Abu	79	0.1	5.8
Colombo	81	0.3	11.7

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

July 9.

Rainfall at—	Colaba.	Fort.	J. J. Hptl.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·47"	0·35"	0·05"
Total Since 1st June	34·53	45·59	36·33
Total for the cor. period '28	38·99	46·64	37·06
Total for the cor. period '27	42·87	47·99	39·00

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, July 9.

General Remarks:—The monsoon remains strong in Gujarat and has strengthened in the Konkan. It is active in the east United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Malabar. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in the east United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore, while a few falls have occurred in the West United Provinces, east Rajputana, southeast Madras and the north Madras Coast. Skies are overcast in Mysore and Malabar, moderately to heavily clouded in the rest of the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, the United Provinces, Gujarat and lower Sind, and clear elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the east United Provinces, the south Central Provinces and Hyderabad, and drier in east Rajputana, the west and north Punjab and north Baluchistan. Temperature recorded yesterday was 111 degrees at Jacobabad.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to extend in the west United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, west Central India and the Bombay Deccan.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hours on the 9th July, 1929:

Station	Rainfall
Allahabad	... 0.05"
Bikaner	... 0.01"
Jodhpur	... 0.04"
Rajkot	... 0.75"
Veraval	... 1.52"
Surat	... 2.01"
Bhavnagar	... 0.05"
Ahmedabad	... 0.76"
Neemuch	... 0.02"
Akola	... 1.42"
Amraoti	... 0.36"
Khandwa	... 0.08"
Jubbulpore	... 2.20"
Nagpur	... 0.05"
Chanda	... 2.11"
Ratnagiri	... 0.55"
Marmugao	... 3.35"
Karwar	... 2.88"
Ahmednagar	... 0.13"
Mahabaleshwar	... 1.35"
Sholapur	... 0.10"
Belgaum	... 0.13"
Aurangabad	... 0.62"
Nizamabad	... 0.13"
Hyderabad	... 0.16"
Bangalore	... 0.05"
Mangalore	... 1.95"
Calicut	... 1.52"
Cochin	... 0.42"
Trivandrum	... 0.08"
Madras	... 0.01"
Cocanada	... 0.02"
Vizagapatam	... 0.02"
Colombo	... 0.42"

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London, July 8.

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C & F Bombay: July/Sept. 11/6 1/2 per cwt.
C & F Karachi: July/Sept. 11/7 per cwt.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JULY 10 1929

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"FIRING SHOULD BE THE LAST REMEDY"

MR. NARIMAN BLAMES GOVERNMENT

"Failure In Taking Prompt Precautionary Measures"

Mr. Lalji Naranji was further examined by the Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee when that Committee met again on Tuesday morning at the Secretariat.

Replying to Dewan Bahadur Javeri, the witness said the riots stopped suddenly. That meant that it was the organised intellect that was at the back of the hooligan elements. He contended that the Government were not altogether unbiassed and hence they did not take prompt measures to quell the riots.

The witness then explained his scheme regarding the establishment of City Gaurds. Hindus and Muslims, he began, should be allowed to select their own City Guards in various wards of the City. These guards should be trained as auxiliary forces in arms. They would, in that case, guarantee the safety of the community in times of trouble. Moreover, these guards should work under a police or military officer all the year round.

There was then an interesting passage-at-arms between the witness and Mr. Mirza when the latter tried to get it out of the former whether Pathans ought to have been fired by the military. Mr. Lalji Naranji refused to reply to the leading and hypothetical questions put by Mr. Mirza. The question arose out of an incident that a mob of 500 infuriated Pathans was marching in a menacing manner towards the Jumma Masjid on the first or the second day of the first riots. The witness contended that those of the Pathans who started committing street murders of innocent people in the early days of the strike ought to have been instantly arrested.

Mr. Mirza:—Do you think that the military ought to have been called to arrest these Pathans marching towards the mosque?—Of course; if it was felt necessary to do so.

Mr. Mirza:—How could have the military arrested these Pathans who were out to avenge their dead without opening fire on them?—I do not know why you are so fond of firing. Surely, there are other ways than firing of bringing a turbulant mobs under control.

Mr. Mirza:—You suggest that police ought to have taken stringent measures. What do you understand by stringent measures? What I understand by them is firing.

Mr. Lalji Naranji:—You cannot put words into my mouth. I really do not understand why you should insist on that word "firing". I have no charm for that word. I again repeat that there are other measures than firing. I would regard firing as the last remedy when every other measure has been tried been tried and found ineffective.

Replying to another question, the witness submitted that the Government were also responsible for the riots, though indirectly.

Talking about the kidnapping scare, the witness stated that this was not the first time they had had to face this scare in Bombay. Twice or thrice before in the past there was similar scare in Bombay and elsewhere.

"WHO KNOWS"?

Mr. Mirza:—Do you blame educated classes in respect of these riots?—There might be educated people also behind these riots. Who knows?

Mr. Mirza:—Considering the proportion of population, don't you think that Muslim shave suffered more than Hindus in these riots?—I cannot say that till I know how many Muslims have fallen victims to firing by both police and military.

Mr. Mirza:—Is it your contention that the Government of Bombay must have wired to the Secretary of State for India that the strikers who attacked Pathans in the Oil Companies were mostly Hindus?—Yes; that is my inference. The honest statement of facts ought to have been that the Pathans were attacked by Oil Installation strikers.

Replying to the Chairman, the witness boldly stated that the Government of Bombay was the worst so far as setting one community against another was concerned.

The Chairman:—You argue that Muslims get more favourable treatment at the hands of Government because there are Muslim members on the Governor's Council. Why do you think that the Muslims are so powerful that they can twist the Government and get more seats? Are there not three Hindus at present in the Governor's Council as against two Muslims?—I know there are three Hindus in the Cabinet. I doubt whether the present non-Brahmin Minister represents the non-Brahmin workers in any sense.

Mr. Mirza:—What are your grounds to suggest that the Commissioner of Police and the Home Member differed from each other in respect of measures to be adopted to quell the riots?—That was my inference from the various incidents that were happening.

NO MORE POWERS NECESSARY.

Mr. K. F. Nariman resuming his evidence, stated that the powers which the Police Commsisioner already possessed were enough for the purposes of peace and order and he did not think that any more powers were necessary.

Mr. Mirza:—Do you suggest that free speeches should be curbed?—I never meant that. I, however, maintain that a time has come when greater control ought to be exercised on inflammatory speeches calculated to rouse communal feelings.

Mr. Mirza—Do you advocate more extensive use of Section 153A of Indian Penal Code?—Not exactly that. There are ways besides that to control these inflammatory speeches.

A little while later, the witness said he would not encourage intimidation on anybody's part but his contention was that peaceful picketing ought not to be stopped under excuse of stopping intimidation.

Talking about communism, the witness observed that fear of communism was nothing but a bogey. The methods employed by these so-called Communists in Bombay were not the same as employed by the Communists in Russia and elsewhere. If these labour leaders were real Communists, they would not sit with the Government members at the same table to discuss measures or to carry on negotiations. These people were Communists only in name. What he could say about them was that they might be extreme Trade Union leaders but not Communists in the real sense in which Communism was understood.

Mr. Mirza: Then, according to you there is no Communism in Bombay; there is only trade unionism?—What I have to say is that the activities of the labour leaders are generally misunderstood and misinterpreted.

Later on, the witness observed that he welcomed the wave of class-consciousness that was coming over the workers. Proceeding, he asserted that Communism was absolutely and essentially a negation of Communalism. Communists did not stand to gain by putting one community against another. They wanted all communities to unite in order to fight the forces of Capitalism.

GOVERNMENT BLAMED.

Mr. Nariman blamed the Government for setting one community against another. That, he said, was the considered policy of Government. The witness did not believe that there was anything like responsible government in India. He pointed out that Government did not care in the least for the public opinion.

Mr. Mirza: If you move a vote of censure against Government in the Council and carry it, would not the Government resign?—No; it will not resign. On many an occasion we have carried such motions and the Government have never resigned.

Replying to the Chairman, the witness suggested that during troublous times such as they had in last February and May, Government must disarm "mavalis" and hooligans, and arm the respectable citizens with a view that the latter might be able to save themselves against murderous attacks of these "mavalis" and hooligans.

The attention of the witness was then drawn to the evidence of the City Coroner, in which the latter had stated that the immediate cause of riots was the inflammatory speeches of the Communists. Mr. Nariman humorously remarked that the Coroner was a little impulsive. He had always to deal with the darker side of humanity and that was how he developed his mentality that way.

Dr. Solunke, M.L.C. and a member of the Municipal Corporation, in his evidence, stated that kidnapping scare was not new to Bombay. Twice before there were cases of this scare in which some people from Kathiawar were involved. Further on he said knives were more freely used by Muslims.

The witness then described the plights of the Honorary Magistrates when on duty and pleaded that more comforts should be provided for these magistrates. He contended that Government ought to have been more alert and prompt in taking precautionary measures quite in time.

The Committee then adjourned till Wednesday 11-30 a.m.

NIPPED IN THE BUD

Military Rebellion in Rumania

LONDON, July 9.

A Military rebellion which has been brewing for a long time in Rumania suffered severe a set-back, yesterday when, according to accounts received through various indirect routes, Government troops swooped down on, and arrested, hundreds of military rebels including several prominent officers.

TIMELY ACTION SAVES SITUATION.

Berlin.—Newspapers described the plans of the conspirators to arrest members of Government and to institute a military regime, but the Government's timely action nipped the insurrection in the bud and the garrison at Bucharest is being held in readiness to deal with eventualities.

COMPLETE ORDER PREVAILS.

Bucharest.—A message states that a number of agitators under ex-Colonel Stoica succeeded in suborning two officers of inferior rank who have been arrested on charge of conspiring against public order. The message adds that complete order reigns in the country and there is no disaffection in army.—Reuter.

EX-MAHARAJA OF NABHA

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO REGAIN "GADI"

ALLAHABAD, July 9.

The Ooty correspondent of the "Pioneer" says, taking advantage of the Labour Party's advent into power, another attempt, it is understood, will be made to restore to power the ex-Maharaja of Nabha who is now an exile in Kodaikanal.

It is reported that a member of the Indian Legislature will be sent to England to plead his case. Also it is reported a leading Advocate of Bombay has been briefed on behalf of the ex-Maharaja.

Free Press.

HEADING FOR TROUBLE

Textile Industry in Britain

WEAVERS ALSO REJECT "CUT" PROPOSALS

LONDON, July 9

The Unions of the weaving sections in the cotton industry have followed the example of the Spinners and cardroom workers in rejecting the employers proposal for reduction of wages.—Reuter.

BRITISH ARMY ON THE RHINE

NO MANOEUVRES THIS YEAR

LONDON, July 9

In the House of Commons replying to questions Mr. Tom Shaw Secretary for War said that no manoeuvres or inter-brigade operations would be carried out this year by the British army on the Rhine (Ministerial cheers) and the Government would not willingly cause inconvenience or annoyance to the civilian population.

He added that the cost of British army on the Rhine during the year ending 31st March 1930 was £12,78,900.—Reuter

MADRAS NATIONALIST PARTY

PROGRAMME BASED ON CONDITIONAL CO-OPERATION WITH GOVT.

MADRAS, July 8.

The Madras Nationalists' Party recently formed under the presidentship of Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu met yesterday when the municipal political programme of the party was adopted. Dr. Naidu was empowered to nominate candidates on behalf of the party in the ensuing Corporation elections. The programme of the party as issued to the press states that the party will co-operate with Government wherever necessary but will non-co operate and obstruct wherever Government tries to tighten the grip over the nation or launch a policy of repression. It will fight communal and anti-national propaganda. It further says that the time has arrived so far as the province is concerned for a thorough overhaling and readjusting the political and social programmes pursued hitherto by Congressmen or nationalists. "We are opposed to boycott of legislatures and taking Ministerships by Congressmen or nationalists now or in the near future because the principle of renunciation or abstention although hypethetically tenable runs counter to the very principles for which the Congress stands when applied to practical politics existing in the Presidency. Taking the circumstances of the presidency into consideration we feel that Congressmen and nationalists should unite and capture local bodies and legislatures and help to strengthen the people and to weaken the present system of Government".—A. P.

STOP PRESS

MEERUT TRIAL IN COMMONS

LONDON, July 9.

Mr. Maxton asked for a statement on Meerut trial, in the House of Commons.

Mr. Benn replied that he on 18th June telegraphed asking that trial should be espedited to utmost. Moreover immediately after his appointment he enquired regarding conditions gverning detention of untried prisoners and on 28th June on suggestion of Maxton he telegraphed further enquiring with regard to treatment of Meerut prisoners. He received report from Government of India on July 1 that orders had been issued that all reasonable requirements of prisoners should be met and that they had full access to their counsel who could make any necessary representations to Court on their behalf.—Reuter.

SINGAPORE BASE

Dominions to be Consulted

PREMIER EXPLAINS

LONDON, July 8.

In House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Malone asked for indication of the Government's poliey with regard to the Singapore Naval base.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the matter was under consideration. He added that the Dominions' Governments would certainly be consulted before decision was taken. As a matter of fact preliminaries had already been taken.

Mr. MacDonald declined to commit himself to the date of the announcement of the decision, because the matter was part of the large consideration of the whole subject that centred round it. Mr. MacDonald added that the work was at present going on.—Reuter.

HANDCUFFED & FETTERED

BHAGAT SINGH BROUGHT TO LAHORE

LAHORE, July 9.

Bhagat Singh in handcuffs and fetter was brought this morning by the Peshawar Express from Mianwali. Kishen Singh, a large number of young men and a few ladies collected on the platform long before the arrival of the train, and as it steamed in there were loud cries.

Bhagat Sing was escorted by a dozen constables, one European police officer, the District Superintendent of Police and three sub-inspectors of police from Mianwali who on arrival were joined by fifty other police constables. On the platform a cordon was formed and they guarded Bhagat Singh with rifles in hand. He was carried in the prisoners' van to the Central Jail in spite of the long hunger strike, to-day being the 25th (23rd?) day of his hunger strike.

Bhagat Singh looks cheerful and happy and exchanged greetings with each one of those present.—Free Press.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE

LAHORE, July 9.

It is understood that there are altogether 32 accused in the Lahore "Conspiracy" and Saunders' Murder cases which may commence to-morrow. Of these nine are still absconding, seven are approvers and 16 in police custody.—Free Press.

POLITICAL PRISONERS' DAY

"HINDUSTAN TIMES" SUGGESTION

DELHI, July 9.

The "Hindustan Times," in the course of a leading article on hunger strikes in Jails suggestes that the Working Committee of the Congress or leaders like Gandhiji, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Ansari, and Pandit Malaviya should issue a combined appeal to the whole of India to observe one particular day as a day of fasting when meetings and demonstrations in support of the demand of Bhagat Singh, Dutt and Satinsen for the betterment of political prisoners should be held to show to the Government and to the Civilised world that in their manly attempt these three heroes have full support of their countrymen. The paper desires that a day to be called "Political Prisoners' Day" and not "Bhagat Singh Day", to avoid any mixing up of issues.—Free Press.

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MILITARY TRAINING FOR INDIAN BOYS

Dr. Moonje Suggestions

NEED OF PREPARATORY COURSE AT EARLY AGE

Dr. B. S. Moonje, M L A., having finished his work as a member of the Interview and Record Board in connection with the oral examination of Indian candidates competing for admission into the Military Colleges of England, has left for Calcutta.

Interviewed as to his impressions about the examination, Dr. Moonje said: When the results will be out, the people, I believe, will have reason to be fairly satisfied when they will compare the results of this year with those of the past. But enough number of candidates have not been selected to fill up the vacancies, about 25 in number being available for this term, out of about 64 Indian candidates who competed.

A CLASH OF INTERESTS.

There is a clash of interest. British military officers feel quite legitimately of course, that it is they who have made the Indian Army what it is to-day and what it has proved itself to be in the actualities of the situation under the acid test of the last Anglo-German War and therefore naturally feel a good deal of hesitation in selecting Indian boys having no military tradit on in their family, however fit from our point of view they may be in other ways, though they appreciate with sympathetic curiosity our efforts for creating a National Army. They, however, feel that we are a bit too much in a hurry. Their one anxiety is, and I admire them for this, that the efficiency of the Indian military machine may not be impaired.

WHAT YOUNG BOYS OUGHT TO LEARN.

From our own point of view however, though we may feel inclined to be disappointed and even somewhat annoyed at the results so far achieved from these examinations, we should not fail to take the lesson of experience that we must make a particular business of training our boys and particularly the Bania, the Bengali, and the Chitpavan Maharatta Brahmin boys in such a way that they, by their broad chests and muscular wrists and by their very appearance and demeanour, must be able to inspire confidence and respect. Our boys at these ages are generally weak in English and poor in physique and more of book-worms than men of action trained for the risks on the battle fields, which can only result from an ingrained liking and habit for manly outdoor games such as Lathiplay, stick and sword-fencing, Wrestling, Hockey, Football, horse-riding, etc. For the development of body, Indian exercises known as Dand and Baithak and for infusing a fighting spirit and agility wrestling are very useful. Spring dumbells also may be used for the development of particular muscles.

A SUGGESTION.

In this connection I have to make a suggestion. Let at least one Hostel be established at each seat of learning which is generally the Head-quarters of the Province such as Calcutta, Madras, Bombay Poona Nagpur Patna, Allahabad, Lahore, Aligarh, Benares, etc. Boys should be selected with great care and strictness for the military profession at the age of 15 or 16 and 100 such boys from all over the Province should be admitted and trained in these Hostels continuously for three years before they are allowed to appear for examination before the Interview and Record Board. These boys can take their bookish education in the ordinary Schools and Colleges but their training in the Hostels in games, drill, rifle practice, horsemanship, swimming and general physical training should be on the basis of compulsion.

TRAINING IN CAMP LIFE.

In short, the boys should be brought up in the Hostels for three years in strict military camp life. The expense per head of such training excluding horsemanship need not be more than Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 per month. It is in this way that we can introduce for the advantage of our boys many of the features of training in vogue in the public schools of England. Our boys in England have to mix with British boys who are known for indulging in what is called ragging in their Hostels and unless our boys are trained previously for the rough and tumble of military life, they won't be able to hold their own in competition with the British boys.

We want Swaraj and we must be trained assiduously and scientifically to be fit to undertake the rsponsibility of the defence of the country and the Empire.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM CONFERENCE

Members Elected to Bombay Committee Without Their Consent

We are informed that we were elected members of the Provisional Committee of the Bombay Branch of the All-India Muslim Conference. We were neither present at the meeting when the elections were made nor was our consent taken to such election. We have, therefore, to announce that we do not consent to be the members of the said Committee nor have we anything to do with it.

Suleman Cosum Mitha,
Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee,
Syed Munaverali,
Ismail Kurtay,
Haroon Tarmohomed,
S. K. Nabiulla.

CALICUT TURNED INTO VENICE

Boats Used to Take People about the Town

FLOODS IN NORTH AND CENTRAL TRAVANCORE

CALICUT, July 9.

There was incessant rain accompanied by thunder and high wind in Calicut on Sunday in some of the suburban villages. The people of Calicut are using boats to go about.

A few houses have collapsed but no casualities have been reported. People living in Kottolli near the Connolly Canal which is flooded deserted their homes and are taking refuge in the town.—

Heavy floods are reported in different parts of north and central Travancore and communication has been interrupted. After a week's continuous rain the Periyar and Manimala rivers are in floods.

The Government is taking measures to provide relief for the people in affected areas.—Free Press.

HAVOC OF FLOODS

500 HOUSES COLLAPSE: 12 PERSONS KILLED

NAGPUR, July 8

It is reported from Morsi Taluka in Berar District that 12 lives lost and 500 houses collapsed on account of the Floods.—Free Press.